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TOWN'S
NEW
SPELLER

AND



DEFINER.

NEW YORK.

MASON, BAKER & BARTT.

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SALEM TOWN, LL.D.,

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REVISED EDITION.

NEW YORK:
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District of New York.**

PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public a new elementary work for the use of schools, the author feels bound briefly to assign the reasons which have prompted him to an undertaking that might, at first view, appear to be superfluous. These reasons, he trusts, will be deemed sufficiently valid to free him from the imputation of having engaged in a service uncalled for.

The principle which he considers as lying at the foundation of all good teaching is, that a child being taught, both to read and to spell, *should* be taught, at the same time, to *understand* what he reads and spells. It is this principle which has suggested the plan of the present work. He would not deny that some advantages may accrue from the mere mechanical exercise of spelling, and storing the memory with words which, as yet, convey no sense. He is ready to admit that it is better for the mind to be *thus* furnished, than *not to be furnished at all*; but, as words are the *signs* of ideas, and the ultimate object of acquiring *words* is to acquire *ideas* and a medium of imparting them to others, it is not easy to say why this end should not be kept in view through every stage of the learner's progress.

All the spelling-books now in use follow out the same uniform plan, of arranging words according to their sounds and syllables, irrespective of their import. On that plan, they are generally well executed, and would admit of little improvement.

But, if the above principle be well founded, something is still requisite, beyond a mere judicious arrangement and correct orthography, to answer the grand purposes of elementary instruction. It is plain, that, as far as practicable, the knowledge of the *sign* and of the *thing signified* should be acquired together, inasmuch as *both* are to hold an inseparable connection in the mind.

This Speller is believed to be the *first* school-book for children, ever published, in which the principle, as to its peculiar arrangement of definitions, was adopted and carried out through the entire work. Many persons, at first, honestly believed such a course would be attended with injurious consequences; but time and experience have, to a great extent, changed their views.

In confirmation of the importance of a knowledge of the synonymous import of words, we make a quotation from the Preface of the revised edition of Dr. Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary : —

"One new feature is now added to this volume, by making it a synonymous dictionary. Every one engaged in literary composition has felt, at times, the want of such a work, — a work not intended, like Crabb's, to discriminate nicely between the shades of meaning in similar terms, but to present, under each of the important words, an extended list of others having the same general import, out of which a selection may be made according to the exigencies of the case." "It will afford important aid to young writers in attaining grace, variety, and copiousness of diction."

The question has been very satisfactorily settled among teachers, that children, while acquiring the meaning of words, do, at the same time, make equal, if not greater, advancement in accuracy of spelling. The acquisition of *ideas* always adds interest to the exercise.

And then, too, the peculiar arrangement of this Speller affords an excellent opportunity for the teacher to require his pupils, especially in the advanced classes, as the words are pronounced, to write them with their definitions, and then submit their work for examination and correction. This is one of the most approved methods of teaching spelling and defining.

In the revision of this Speller in 1847, the spelling vocabulary was enlarged by the addition of about three thousand words. In the present revision, the whole work has been carefully reviewed by Nelson M. Holbrook, A. M., and such corrections and improvements made as the experience of the last sixteen years has suggested. Dictation exercises have been inserted; a new and complete Key to the pronunciation has been introduced, embracing Dr. Webster's, with some additions by Mr. Holbrook; and the orthography and pronunciation are believed to accord with the last revised edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, that work being almost universally adopted as the standard throughout the United States.

All these modern improvements, in connection with its present popularity, will, we trust, insure for this Speller, not only a continuance, but a largely increased degree, of public favor.

SALEM TOWN.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1868.

PART I.

LANGUAGE, ITS ELEMENTS AND FORMATION.

1. **LANGUAGE** is any medium by which we receive and impart ideas. It is of two kinds: *spoken* and *written*.
2. *Language* was spoken long before it was written.
3. *Speech* is the faculty of uttering *articulate sounds*.
4. The main organs of speech are the *tongue, teeth, palate, glottis*, and *lips*, aided by the *breath*.
5. *Articulate sounds* are the distinct utterance of *letters, syllables*, or *words*.
6. *Spoken language* is a combination of articulate sounds, denoting *ideas*, or *things*.
7. *Written language* is a combination of characters, used by common consent for *signs* of ideas.
8. *Letters* are characters presented to the eye, in a written language, to represent the variety of sounds heard in a spoken language.
9. The *letters* in the English language are twenty-six in number, and are called the *English Alphabet*.
10. The *English Alphabet* is divided into *vowels* and *consonants*, or into *vocals, sub-vocals*, and *aspirates*.
11. The single vowels and diphthongs are *vocals*; the consonants are *sub-vocals* or *aspirates*.

DEFINITIONS.

1. A *vowel* or *vocal* is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, can be *perfectly enunciated* by itself.
2. The *vowels* or *vocals* are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. *W* is a vocal or vowel when it is used as a substitute for the vocal *u*; and *y*, when it is used as a substitute for the vocal *i*.
3. A *consonant*, as a *sub-vocal*, is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, can not be so *perfectly enunciated* by itself, as that of a vocal or vowel.

4. The *consonants*, as *sub-vocals*, are *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y, z*, and sometimes *i* and *u*. *I* is a sub-vocal when it is used as a substitute for the sub-vocal *y*; and *u*, when it is used for the sub-vocal *w*.

5. The *sub-vocal combinations* are *th* and *ng*.

6. A *consonant*, as an *aspirate*, is a letter whose elementary sound, or element, is produced by propelling the breath more or less forcibly through the teeth and lips.

7. The *consonants*, as *aspirates*, are *p, t, k, h, f, s*, and *c*; and their combinations are *ch, wh, sh* and *th*.

8. A *diphthong* is the combined sound of two vowels or vocals in the same syllable; as *oi* in *oil*. The regular or *proper* diphthongs are *ai, ey, ou, and ow*; and they have no distinctive key-marks.

9. A *digraph* is a union of two vowels or vocals in the same syllable, one of which is silent; as, *ea* in *head*. The digraphs, or *improper* diphthongs, are *aa, ae, ai, au, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, io, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow, ua, ue, ui, and uy*.

10. A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels or vocals in the same syllable, or in one compound sound; as, *eau* in *beaux* [*bō*]. They are *eau, ieu, iew, and uoy*.

EXPLANATION OF THE KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

1. This mark [ˉ] over the *vowels* or *vocals* denotes their *long* sound.
2. This mark [˘] over the *vowels* or *vocals* denotes their *short* sound.
3. This mark [ˆ] over *â* denotes its sound heard in the word *câre*.
4. Two points [¨] over *ä* denote its sound heard in the word *fär*.
5. One point [˙] over *â* denotes its sound heard in the word *läst*.
6. Two points [¨] under *ä* denote its sound heard in the word *fall*.
7. One point [˙] under *ä* denotes its sound heard in the word *what*.
8. This mark [˘] under *e* denotes its sound heard in the word *prey*.
9. This mark [ˆ] over *ê* denotes its sound heard in the word *thêre*.
10. This mark [ˆ] over *ê* denotes its sound heard in the word *têrm*.
11. *Ee*, unmarked, has the sound of long *ē*, heard in the word *feet*.
12. Two points [¨] over *ī* denote its sound heard in the word *pique*.
13. This mark [ˆ] over *ī* denotes its sound heard in the word *fīrm*.
14. This mark [ˆ] over *ō* denotes its sound heard in the word *wōrm*.
15. One point [˙] over *ó* denotes its sound heard in the word *dōne*.
16. This mark [˘] over *ō* denotes its sound heard in the word *fōr*.
17. This mark [ˆ] over *ô* denotes its sound heard in the word *lôst*.
18. Two points [¨] over *ö* denote its sound heard in the word *mōve*.
19. One point [˙] under *o* denotes its sound heard in the word *wolf*.

20. Oo, unmarked, has a long or open sound, heard in the word moon.
21. Oo, marked thus, oo, has a short sound, heard in the word book.
22. This mark [^] over ū denotes its sound heard in the word fūrl.
23. This mark [^] over ū denotes its sound heard in the word rūde
24. Two points [-] under ū denote its sound heard in the word pūsh.
25. This mark [^] over ŷ denotes its sound heard in the word mŷr'tle.
26. C, unmarked, c, has the sound of s, as heard in the word cēt.
27. C, marked thus, e, has the sound of k, heard in the word eāp.
28. Ch, unmarked, ch, has its sound as heard in the word mūch.
29. Ch, marked thus, ōh, has the sound of sh, heard in the word ōhāise.
30. Ch, marked thus, eh, has the sound of k, heard in the word ehōrd.
31. G, unmarked, g, has its sound as heard in the word gēt.
32. G, marked thus, ġ, has the sound of j, heard in the word ġēm.
33. S, unmarked, s, has its sound as heard in the word sāme.
34. S, marked thus, s, has the sound of z, heard in the word mūse.
35. Th, th, unmarked, Th, th, has its sound heard in the word thŷn.
36. Th, th, marked thus, Th, th, has its sound heard in the word thine.
37. X, unmarked, x, has the sound of ks, as heard in the word tāx.
38. X, marked thus, x̄, has the sound of gz, heard in the word e-x̄-ist'.
39. Silent letters, except final e when the preceding vowel in the syllable is long, and c before k in the same syllable, are printed in *italics*.
40. The mark of accent ['], when placed after the accented syllable of any word, designates, also, the accented syllable of all the words that follow, until it is contradicted by a change of place.
41. The double accent ["'] after e or i denotes that the subsequent c or t has the sound of sh, which sound is drawn back to the preceding syllable; as in spē" cial, vī" ti ate.
42. The double accent ["'] after n" denotes that it has the sound of ng; as in mēn" gle.
43. Any *key-mark*, indicating the vowel or vocal sound in the accented syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence until another mark is introduced.

SYNOPSIS OF THE KEY. ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ě, y, ö, ü, ŷ, short; cāre, fār, lāst, fāl, whet; prey, thēre, tērm, feet; pīque, fīrm; wōrm, dōne, fōr, lōst, mōve, wōlf, moon, bōok; fūrl, rūde, pūsh; mŷrtle; c as s, ch as in much, ōh as sh, e or eh as k; g as in get, ġ as j; s as in same, s as z; th as in thin, th as in thine; x as ks, x̄ as gz; c and t as in spē" cial, vī" ti ate; n" as in man" gle.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

By most elocutionists, the Elementary Sounds, or Elements of the language, are considered to be *forty* in number; and the following table is introduced as an exercise for the pupil in enunciating them.

The class, either individually or in concert, may first distinctly pronounce the word containing the element, and then enunciate the pure element of the given letter by itself, varying the intensity of the voice as the teacher may think proper; thus, *ale*, *ā*; *arm*, *ā*; *all*, *ā*; *at*, *ā*, &c. Having thus learned to enunciate all the elementary sounds correctly, let the class repeat them in their order; thus, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *i*, &c.,—next combine each sub-vocal and aspirate with all the vocal or vowel elements; thus, *ba*, *ba*, *ba*, *ba*, &c.,—and then reverse the order of the elements; thus, *ab*, *ab*, *ab*, *ab*, &c.

VOWELS OR VOCALS.			SUB-VOCALS.		
Name.	Power.	Element.	Name.	Power.	Element.
1 A	Āle	Ā	21 M	Him	M
2 A	Ārm	Ā	22 N	Run	N
3 A	Āll	Ā	23 R	Bur	R
4 A	Āt	Ā	24 V	Ev	V
5 E	Ēat	Ē	25 W	Woe	W
6 E	Bĕt	Ē	26 Y	Yet	Y
7 I	Īce	Ī	27 Z, S	Buzz	Z
8 I	Īt	Ī	28 Z	Az'ure	Zh
9 O	Ode	Ō	29 Th	Thy	Th
10 O	Dō	Ō	30 Ng	Sing	Ng
11 O	Ōx	Ō			
12 U	Sūe	Ū	ASPIRATES.		
13 U	Ūp	Ū	31 P	Up	P
14 U	Fūll	Ū	32 T	It	T
15 Ou	Out	Ou	33 K, C	Ark	K
			34 Ch	Much	Ch
			35 H	He	H
SUB-VOCALS.			36 F	If	F
16 B	Ebb	B	37 Wh	When	Hw
17 D	Odd	D	38 S, C	Sin	S
18 G	Egg	G	39 Sh	Fish	Sh
19 J, Ġ	Jet	J	40 Th	Thin	Th
20 L	Ill	L			

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

A **SUBSTITUTE** is a single letter, or two or more letters, used to represent an elementary sound, or element, which is peculiar to some other letter; as, *ai* in *said*, and *ph* in *phrase*.

EXPLANATION. The following table, showing the correct pronunciation of the given substitutes numbered and italicized in the examples, is referred to by corresponding numbers at the right of words in the spelling lessons throughout the book. In studying the table, the learner may first name the *substitute*, next the *element* it represents, and then the *example* in which it is combined; thus, *ei* is sometimes a substitute for *ā* (long *a*), as in the word *vein*, &c.

Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Example.
1. <i>ei</i>	for <i>ā</i>	as in <i>vein</i>	29. <i>i</i>	for <i>ū</i>	as in <i>sir</i>
2. <i>ey</i>	" <i>ā</i>	" <i>they</i>	30. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>mȳr' tle</i>
3. <i>ē</i>	" <i>ā</i>	" <i>there</i>	31. <i>o</i>	" <i>u</i>	" <i>wolf</i>
4. <i>e</i>	" <i>ā</i>	" <i>ser' geant</i>	32. <i>oo</i>	" <i>u</i>	" <i>wool</i>
5. <i>ou</i>	" <i>ā</i>	" <i>bought</i>	33. <i>eon</i>	" <i>ūn</i>	" <i>pīg' eon</i>
6. <i>ī</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>ma rīne'</i>	34. <i>ion</i>	" <i>ūn</i>	" <i>fāsh' ion</i>
7. <i>ia</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>mīn' iā tūre</i>	35. <i>ro</i>	" <i>ūr</i>	" <i>ā' pron</i>
8. <i>a</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>an' y</i>	36. <i>u</i>	" <i>w</i>	" <i>swā' sion</i>
9. <i>ai</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>said</i>	37. <i>oir</i>	" <i>wōr</i>	" <i>mēm' oir</i>
10. <i>ay</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>says</i>	38. <i>o</i>	" <i>wū</i>	" <i>one</i>
11. <i>u</i>	" <i>ē</i>	" <i>bu' ry</i>	39. <i>i</i>	" <i>y</i>	" <i>mīn' iōn</i>
12. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>spȳ</i>	40. <i>u</i>	" <i>yu</i>	" <i>use</i>
13. <i>ȳ</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>hȳmn</i>	41. <i>p</i>	" <i>b</i>	" <i>eūp' bōard</i>
14. <i>e</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>En' glish</i>	42. <i>teous</i>	" <i>chūs</i>	" <i>rīght' eous</i>
15. <i>ee</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>been</i>	43. <i>ġ</i>	" <i>dj</i>	" <i>re lġ ion</i>
16. <i>o</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>wom' en</i>	44. <i>j</i>	" <i>dj</i>	" <i>prġj' u dice</i>
17. <i>u</i>	" <i>ī</i>	" <i>bus' y</i>	45. <i>gh</i>	" <i>f</i>	" <i>lāugh</i>
18. <i>au</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>haut' boy</i>	46. <i>ph</i>	" <i>f</i>	" <i>phrāse</i>
19. <i>eau</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>beau</i>	47. <i>p-ph</i>	" <i>f-f</i>	" <i>sāp' phīre</i>
20. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>sew</i>	48. <i>ā</i>	" <i>gz</i>	" <i>eā āet</i>
21. <i>a</i>	" <i>ō</i>	" <i>what</i>	49. <i>wh</i>	" <i>hw</i>	" <i>whāle</i>
22. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>new</i>	50. <i>d</i>	" <i>j</i>	" <i>sōl' dier</i>
23. <i>iew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>view</i>	51. <i>ġ</i>	" <i>j</i>	" <i>ġām</i>
24. <i>ō</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>sōn</i>	52. <i>geon</i>	" <i>jūn</i>	" <i>sūr' ġeon</i>
25. <i>oi</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>pōr' poise</i>	53. <i>gion</i>	" <i>jūn</i>	" <i>lē' ġion</i>
26. <i>ōo</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>blōod</i>	54. <i>e</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>cūt</i>
27. <i>ew</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>erew</i>	55. <i>eh</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>cāōrd</i>
28. <i>ē</i>	" <i>ū</i>	" <i>hēr</i>	56. <i>gh</i>	" <i>k</i>	" <i>hough</i>

Subst.	Element.	Example.	Subst.	Element.	Exam
57. q	for k	as in <i>pŭq' want</i>	75. cie	for shi	as in <i>spē' c</i>
58. quet	" kă	" <i>bŭn quet'</i>	76. s-s	" sh-sh	" <i>as sŭr</i>
59. x	" ks	" <i>wăx</i>	77. cion	" shŭn	" <i>eo ēr'</i>
60. x	" k-sh	" <i>flur' iŭn</i>	78. sion	" shŭn	" <i>măn' s</i>
61. eho	" kw	" <i>choir</i>	79. tion	" shŭn	" <i>nŏ' tion</i>
62. qu	" kw	" <i>quart</i>	80. s-sion	" sh-ŭn	" <i>păs' sic</i>
63. n"	" ng	" <i>an" ger</i>	81. s-sia	" sh-ya	" <i>eăs' sia</i>
64. gh	" p	" <i>hŭe' eotŭgh</i>	82. ed	" t	" <i>wŏrked</i>
65. c	" s	" <i>cĕnt</i>	83. f	" v	" <i>of</i>
66. z	" s	" <i>wăltz</i>	84. ph	" v	" <i>Stē' phe</i>
67. c	" sh	" <i>ŏ' cean</i>	85. c	" z	" <i>suf fice'</i>
68. ŭh	" sh	" <i>ŭhăise</i>	86. s	" z	" <i>hŭs</i>
69. s	" sh	" <i>sŭre</i>	87. x	" z	" <i>Xăn'thu</i>
70. sc	" sh	" <i>eon' sciŭtis</i>	88. ġ	" zh	" <i>rŏuge</i>
71. t	" sh	" <i>frăe' tiŭtis</i>	89. s	" zh	" <i>plĕas' ure</i>
72. ci	" she	" <i>as sŏ' ci ate</i>	90. z	" zh	" <i>glă' zier</i>
73. sci	" she	" <i>prĕ' sci ent</i>	91. sion	" zhŭn	" <i>fŭ' sion</i>
74. s-cient	" sh-ent	" <i>om nŭs' cient</i>	92. s-ion	" zh-ŭn	" <i>vis' ion</i>

OBSCURE VOCAL SOUNDS.

The *obscure* sound of a vowel or vocal occurs in many unaccented syllables; and, although it is modified in quantity so that it resembles, somewhat, the element of some other vowel, yet it is *really* the *pure* element of the given vowel less prolonged than when it occurs in an accented syllable, as will appear from a critical examination of the obscure sound —

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Of long <i>ā</i> in <i>dĕl' i eate</i> | 6. Of short <i>ɪ</i> in <i>dī mŭn' ish</i> |
| 2. Of short <i>ă</i> in <i>lă' bi al</i> | 7. Of long <i>ō</i> in <i>im po lite</i> |
| 3. Of long <i>ē</i> in <i>ŷm' pe tus</i> | 8. Of short <i>ŏ</i> in <i>en vŭ' ron.</i> |
| 4. Of short <i>ĕ</i> in <i>ŏp' u lent</i> | 9. Of long <i>ū</i> in <i>ŷm' pu dent</i> |
| 5. Of long <i>ī</i> in <i>sĕn' tŭ nel</i> | 10. Of short <i>ă</i> in <i>sep' ul cher</i> |

LETTERS SOMETIMES SILENT.

A *silent letter* is one which is not sounded in the correct pronunciation of the word in which it occurs.

1. *E* is often silent before *l* or *n*, also in words ending in *ed* when preceded by any letter, except *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, or an equivalent sound; as in *drŭv' el*, *ĕ' ven*, *lŏved*, &c. In a few participial adjectives, however, the *e* is sounded; as in *lĕarn' ed*, *ă' ġed*. Final *e* is also usually silent; as in *năme*, *prŭnce' ly*.

2. *I* is sometimes silent before *l* or *n*; as in *è' vil*, *bà' sin*.
3. *O* is often silent before *n*; as in *bà' een*, *mā' son*.
4. *U* is sometimes silent after *q*; as in *eün' quer*, *gro-tësqw'*.
5. *B* is silent after *m* or before *t* in the same syllable; as in *lämb*, *dëbt' or*.
6. *C* is silent in *cär* and *müs' ck*, before *k* or *t*, and after *s*; as in *sick*, *vict' uals*, *soëne*.
7. *D* is silent in *händ' söme*, *Wédnes' day*, *städt' held-or*, and before *g*; as in *fäde*, *lëdä*.
8. *G* is silent before *m* or *n*, and sometimes before *l*; as in *phlëgm*, *fëign*, *in-tägl' to*.
9. *H* is silent in *hëir*, *hërb*, *hön' est*, *hour*, &c.; after *g* or *r*; at the end of a word when preceded by a vowel; and sometimes after *t*; as in *ghöst*, *shëim*, *äh*, *öh*, *isth' mus*.
10. *K* is always silent before *n*; as in *knife*, *knëw*.
11. *L* is silent before *f*, *k*, or *m*, and sometimes before *d* or *v*; as in *cälk*, *wälk*, *eäl'm*, *wöld*, *sälve*.
12. *M* is silent before *n*; as in *mne-mön' ies*.
13. *N* is silent at the end of words when preceded by *l* or *m*; as in *kñn*, *hÿm*.
14. *P* is silent in *räs' ber-ry*, before *n*, and sometimes before *s* or *t*; as in *pneu-mät' ies*, *peäl'm*, *re-cäpt'*.
15. *S* is silent in *de-mësn'*, *püis' ne*, *vis' count*, *isle*, *is' and*, *äisle*.
16. *T* is silent in *chëst' nut*, *Chrëst' mas*, *mört' gäge*, *häuf' bey*, *ë-eläf'*, *bil' let-döur*, and sometimes before *le*, *ex*, or *ok*; as in *whis' ële*, *söft' en*, *fëch*.
17. *W* is silent before *r*, and sometimes before *k*; as in *write*, *whoop*.
18. *X* is silent in *bil' let-döur*, *Bör-deanz'* [*bör-dö'*], &c.
19. *Z* is silent in *rën' dez vöus*.
20. *Ç* is sometimes silent; as in *schÿsm*, *yäch't*, *dräch'm*.
21. *Gh* is frequently silent; as in *high*, *light*, *weigh*.
22. *Ph* is sometimes silent; as in *päthis' ie*, *päthi' sis*.
23. *F*, *j*, *q*, *r*, and *v* are never silent.

SPELLING BY ELEMENTS.

To spell a word by its elements, is to enunciate such elementary sounds of the letters as are heard in its proper pronunciation.

Pronounce.	Spell.	Pronounce.	Spell.
hëad	h ë d	eoüp' let	k ü p' l ë t
stän	s t ä n	vīs' age	v i z' ä j

dēbt	d ě t	ea price'	k ā-pr ēs'
elōak	k l ō k	eb lique'	ōb-līk'
rouġh ⁴⁵	r ŭ f	vān' quish ⁴⁶	v ān k' w īsh
throūgh	t h r ū	fa tigue'	f ā-tē g'
prāise	p r ā z	dis guise'	d īs-g īz'
queen ⁴²	k w ē n	sī phon ⁴³	s ī f ō n
knīfe	n ī f	flām' beau ¹⁹	f l ā m' b ō
eough ⁴⁵	k a f	phthī's ie	t ī z' ī k

SYLLABLES, WORDS, AND ACCENT.

1. A *syllable* may be one letter or a union of letters ; as, *a*, *man*.
2. A *word* may be a syllable or a union of syllables ; as, *mān*, *mān'ner*.
3. A word of one syllable is a *monosyllable* ; a word of two syllables is a *dissyllable* ; a word of three syllables is a *trisyllable* ; and a word of four or more syllables is a *polysyllable*.
4. *Words* are primitive, as *mān*, — derivative, as *mān'ly*, — simple, as *hōree*, — or compound, as *hōrse'-shōe*.
5. A *primitive* word is a root from which other words are derived ; as, *mān*, *kīnd*.
6. A *derivative* word is a root with one syllable or more added or prefixed ; as, *mān'ly*, *un-kīnd'*.
7. A *simple* word is any uncompounded word, — one that can not be divided without destroying the sense ; as, *dōg*, *stār*.
8. A *compound* word consists of two or more simple words ; as, *dōg'-stār*, *nev' er-the-less'*.
9. A *prefix* is a syllable or word put to the beginning of a root ; as, *un* in *un-like'*.
10. A *suffix* is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a root ; as, *ly* in *like' ly*.
11. *Orthography* treats of letters, and teaches how to write or spell words correctly.
12. *Orthoēpy* treats of sound, and teaches the correct pronunciation of words.
13. *Spelling* is naming the letters and pronouncing the syllables of a word in their proper order, and then giving the correct pronunciation of the entire word.
14. *Accent* is a more forcible utterance of some one syllable of a word, so as to distinguish it from the others. It occurs in all words of more than one syllable.

15. In polysyllables there are usually *two kinds*, or, rather, *two degrees*, of accent, called the *primary* and the *secondary*; as in *mul'ti pli cā'tion*.

ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

In analyzing a word, the pupil should specify all its peculiarities which have been explained in the preceding pages. The following examples will serve as specimens:—

Teacher. What kind of a word is *bärk*?

Scholar. It is a primitive word and a monosyllable.

T. What is a primitive word?

S. It is the root from which derivatives are formed.

T. What is a monosyllable?

S. It is a word of one syllable.

T. Will you spell the word by elements?

S. B ä r k [bärk].

T. Will you now complete the analysis of it?

S. *B* is a sub-vocal; *a* is a vowel or vocal,* having its second elementary sound; *r* is a sub-vocal; *† k* is an aspirate; and the word means *the rind of a tree, or to bark as a dog*.

T. Now analyze the word *re-print'*.

S. *Re-print'* is a derivative word and a dissyllable. It is composed of *print*, the root, and *re*, a prefix, and has the accent on the second syllable.

[*Spells it by elements.*] *Re - print'* [re-print']. *R* is a sub-vocal; *e* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its first elementary sound; *p* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *n* is a sub-vocal; *t'* is an aspirate; and the word means *to print again*.

T. Analyze *dis-trüst'ful*.

S. *Dis-trüst'ful* is a derivative word and a trisyllable. It is composed of *trust*, the root, *dis*, a prefix, and *ful*, a suffix, and has the accent on the second syllable. [*Spells it by elements.*] *Dis - trüst'ful* [dis-trüst'ful]. *D* is a sub-vocal; *i* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *r* is a sub-vocal; *u* is a vowel or vocal under accent, and has its second elementary sound; *s* is an aspirate; *t* is an aspirate; *f* is an aspirate; *u* is a vowel or vocal, unaccented, but has its third elementary sound; *l* is a sub-vocal; and the word means *suspicious; not having confidence in*.

* The pupil will use but *one* of these terms in the preceding definitions, and in the analysis of words,—the one his teacher may prefer.

† If a distinction is made in the utterance of *r*, it will be rough or trilled before a vowel or vocal, and smooth after it.

ABSTRACT DEFINITIONS.

THE mode of defining in this book is based on the same principle that is carried out in all school dictionaries; and, so far as correct abstract definitions are concerned, it is substantially the same.

By an *abstract definition*, we mean such a one as imparts the signification of a word, in itself considered, irrespective of its application or uses. Thus, Dr. Webster defines *congruence*, *coincidence*, *harmony*, *stipulation*, and *covenant*, by the same word, *agreement*, which is a correct definition of each of the above words, when taken independent of the sense in which they severally imply *agreement*. It is, therefore, an abstract definition. Dr. Webster says, "In school dictionaries we must necessarily omit subordinate senses and particular uses. Accordingly, we find by computation that he has, in his school dictionary, defined about 9,000 words by one or by two others of synonymous import, all of which are abstract definitions. Walker has defined about 11,000 in the same manner, and Johnson, 8,000.

When the best abstract definitions are learned, the child will readily perceive the different applications of such words wherever he sees or reads them in their proper connection with others. Thus, *acuteness* is defined by *sharpness*, without specifying in what it consists or to what it applies, whether the sharpness of a knife, of vinegar, of pain, or perception. But, when the scholar reads of the acuteness of a man's perception, the acuteness of sounds, or the acuteness of the pain in his tooth, he instantly perceives the particular sense in which *acuteness*, in each case, implies *sharpness*.

The knowledge of words, like all other knowledge, can be acquired perfectly in no way except by a successive and gradual advancement, step by step, from the first plain and literal signification, up to the figurative senses and varied applications.

This is the way by which the ablest philologists have attained all their critical knowledge of the English language, or of any other in which they may have been versed.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		SCRIPT.		OLD ENGLISH.	
a	A	a	A	a	A	a	A
b	B	b	B	b	B	b	B
c	C	c	C	c	C	c	C
d	D	d	D	d	D	d	D
e	E	e	E	e	E	e	E
f	F	f	F	f	F	f	F
g	G	g	G	g	G	g	G
h	H	h	H	h	H	h	H
i	I	i	I	i	I	i	I
j	J	j	J	j	J	j	J
k	K	k	K	k	K	k	K
l	L	l	L	l	L	l	L
m	M	m	M	m	M	m	M
n	N	n	N	n	N	n	N
o	O	o	O	o	O	o	O
p	P	p	P	p	P	p	P
q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	q	Q
r	R	r	R	r	R	r	R
s	S	s	S	s	S	s	S
t	T	t	T	t	T	t	T
u	U	u	U	u	U	u	U
v	V	v	V	v	V	v	V
w	W	w	W	w	W	w	W
x	X	x	X	x	X	x	X
y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	y	Y
z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	z	Z
&		ſ		ſ		ſ	

FIGURES.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

LESSON 1.

so*	no	ha	we	my	to	of ^{ss}	is
go	ho	me	ye	fy	am	if	as
lo	he	be	by	do	an	it	us

LESSON 2.

at	or	up	do	if	as	me	am
ax	in	oh	by	ye	to	us	it
ox	on	ah	we	my	is	of ^{ss}	i

LESSON 3.

My ox is up.	It is an ax.	Do we go in ?
He is by me.	I go to it.	No; we go on.
He is to go.	Go on by me.	We do, as ye do.

LESSON 4.

bät	hät	bïn	pïn	böx	eän	pän
eat	mat	din	sin	eox	dan	ran
fat	rat	fin	tin	fox	fan	tan
gat	sat	gin	win	pox	man	van

LESSON 5.

böt	höt	nöt	dën	pën	bët	nët
eot	jot	pot	fen	ken	get	set
got	lot	rot	hen	ten	let	wet
dot	mot	sot	men	wen	met	yet

LESSON 6.

fïx	dün	pün	bÿt	lÿt	bön	bäd
mix	fun	run	kit	pit	eon	dad
pix	gun	sun	fit	sit	non	gad
six	nun	tun	hit	wit	ton	had

LESSON 7.

läd	däm	däb	eöb	böd	nöd	eüb
mad	ham	eab	mob	fed	pod	hub
pad	jam	gab	rob	led	rod	nub
sad	yam	nab	sob	red	sod	rub

* The *key-mark*, indicating the vocal or vowel sound in the *accented* syllable of a word, or in monosyllables, when once used, continues its influence till another mark is introduced. For an explanation of the Key, see pages 6 and 7.

LESSON 8.

būb	rūm	dūm	būt	dīp	pīp	fōp
bun	mum	gum	eut	hip	rip	hop
pug	jut	hum	hut	lip	sip	lop
pup	pns	sam	nut	nip	tip	mop

LESSON 9.

pōp	būd	bīd	līd	bīb	ēāp	māp
sop	eud	did	mid	fib	gap	nap
top	mud	hid	rid	nib	hap	rap
eop	rud	kid	rim	rib	lap	sap

LESSON 10.

bāg	jāg	sāg	bēg	bīg	jīg	būg
eag	lag	tag	keg	dig	pig	dug
fag	nag	wag	leg	fig	rig	hug
gag	rag	hag	peg	gig	wig	jug

LESSON 11.

lūg	dīm	būr	eūp	bōg	lāx	bān
mug	him	eur	sup	dog	tax	eam
rug	gem	nēb	fob	fog	wax	pat
tug	hem	web	odd	log	vex	vat

LESSON 12.

bār	mār	ār	ānt	dāw	sāw	wār
ear	par	arm	ask	jaw	paw	was
far	tar	art	asp	law	raw	wan
jar	are	aft	āsh	mau	eau	wad

LESSON 13.

bow	dew ²² *	lōw	ādd	āce	ōde	bee
cow	few	mow	and	age	old	fee
how	hew	row	apt	ale	ore	see
now	pew	tow	has	ape	she	the

* All figures, thus arranged, refer to the corresponding numbers in the "Table of Substitutes," page 9, where the correct sound of the letter or letters used as a substitute is given and exemplified. Pupils, when of sufficient age, should be required to name the substitute in every instance, and to give the letter or letters for which it is used, although but one reference may be given from the same substitute in the same column or lesson.

LESSON 14.

bāke	rāke	eāve	pāve	bōld	hōld
eake	sake	gave	rave	eold	mol
lake	take	lave	sāve	fold	sold
make	wake	nave	wave	gold	told

LESSON 15.

mīce	hīde	eōde	dōte	bāle	māle
nice	ride	mode	lote	gale	pale
rice	side	node	mote	dale	sale
vice	wide	rode	note	hale	vale

LESSON 16. -

dāce	pāce	māde	gāge	eāme	sāme
face	race	wade	page	fame	tame
lace	fade	eade	rage	lame	bane
mace	lade	eage	sage	name	eane

LESSON 17.

lāne	dīme	tīne	dīve	dīke	mīle
mane	lime	vine	hive	like	vile
pane	time	wine	five	pike	wile
sane	sine	mine	rive	pile	file

LESSON 18.

bīnd	mīnd	bīte	hōle	hōne	bōlt
find	rind	kite	mole	bone	eolt
kind	nine	mite	pole	lone	dolt
hind	pine	site	sole	zone	jolt

LESSON 19.

eāpe	bōre	sōre	lōpe	gāze	nōse
nape	eore	tore	mope	haze	hose
tape	fore	wore	rope	maze	rose
sate	more	eoke	bode	wane	dose

er̄y	sh̄y	fl̄y	bāy	māy	boy
dry	thy	ply	day	nay	coy
fry	sky	sly	fay	pay	toy

LESSON 20.

blöt	chíp	bënd	sänd	pīnk	bēnt
elot	ship	lend	band	kink	cent
plot	whip ⁴⁰	mend	hand	link	dent
bled	elip	rend	land	mink	lent
fled	flip	send	rand	sink	vent
sled	slip	tend	bang	wink	went

LESSON 21.

erūm	mīlk	bānk	bīll	mīll	dūck
drum	silk	hank	dill	pill	luck
grum	gilt	lank	fill	rill	tuck
brim	hilt	rank	hill	sill	dusk
grim	milt	sank	gill	till	husk
trim	wilt	tank	kill	will	tusk

LESSON 22.

eāmp	būmp	eūrl	eāsh	bēst	būng
damp	hump	furl	dash	lest	hung
lamp	jump	hurl	gash	rest	rung
ramp	lump	elāp	lash	test	sung
samp	mump	flap	rash	vest	hang
vamp	pump	slap	sash	west	rang

LESSON 23.

kīck	dōck	bāck	dūst	brāg	bēlt
lick	hock	hack	gust	erag	felt
nick	lock	lack	just	drag	melt
pick	mock	pack	lust	fact	pelt
sick	sock	rack	must	paet	fist
tick	rock	sack	rust	taet	mist

LESSON 24.

bōnd	erōp	elōd	eōrk	spūn	drūb
fond	drop	plod	tort	stun	grub
pond	prop	shod	eōst	shun	club
frog	stop	trod	lost	plum	snub
gōng	lōss	shop	tost	tūrk	tūrf

LESSON 35.

bū' bo'	dī' al	dī' et	lā' dy	bō
he ro	ri al	po et	la zy	ho
so lo	vi al	po em	ha zy	to
ty ro	ri ot	rū in	ma zy	po
pi ea	bi as	dū el	na vy	ro
so fa	re al	li on	sa ny	po

LESSON 36.

lī' ar	ēv' er	bī' er	pā' per	lēt'
ci der	nev er	pīp er	ta per	fet
rīd er	lep er	vi per	la ver	fes
bri er	giv er	fīf er	ea per	sil
eri er	riv er	mi ter	pa cer	cut
pri or	liv er	tīl er	ra cer	cut

LESSON 37.

erū' el	māt' in	gūn' ner	dāl' ly	sōr' 1
gru el	lat in	gut ter	ral ly	jol ly
lēv el	sat in	pet ty	sal ly	fol ly
reb el	eab in	pen ny	tal ly	sul ly
lim it	rā zor	hil ly	hand y	sun n
piv ot	slāt er	sil ly	sand y	fun n

LESSON 38.

dōl' lar	eōm' ie	āt' om	bān' dy	a gō'
sol der	eol ie	at tie	ean dy	a bodē
hop per	ton ie	pan ie	dan dy	a lone
prop er	top ie	mim ie	till er	a side
rob in	frol ie	civ ie	tin der	a like
bob bin	trop ie	rus tie	sis ter	a live

LESSON 39.

eow' slip	pān' eake	fīsh' hōok	pōst' age
eow pen	bed post	band box	bean pole
pōp gun	bed room	snōw ball	īnk stand
eat nip	eob web	blūe bird	sīlk wōrm
sun set	tēa eup	play day	plāy mate
sun rise	tea pot	fōot ball	fire fly

* — — — — — of accent continues its influence till contradicted by a change of place.

LESSON 40.

băť ter	bĭd' den	sěx' ton	dow' er
lat ter	hid den	pen non	pow er
pat ter	mad den	ven om	tow er
tat ter	sad den	sěr mon	low er
flat ter	red den	eăn ton	bow er
seat ter	trod den	pis ton	flow er

LESSON 41.

hělp' er	tĭm' ber	be sĭde'	eon těnt'
wel ter	lim ber	be tĭde	re lent
ren der	sim per	de ride	re pent
gen der	tin der	a bide	in vent
ten der	hin der	e lide	in dent
slen der	gin ger	pro vide	in tent

LESSON 42.

răck' et	wăx' en	frět' ful	mělt' ed
jack et	flax en	fałt ful	pelt ed
pack et	deep en	hĭrt ful	belt ed
lock et	frěsh en	sĭn ful	brand ed
rock et	sick en	help ful	hunt ed
sock et	shōrt en	man ful	lift ed

LESSON 43.

boy' ish	nĭce' ly	un kĭnd	mis dāte'
coy ish	wise ly	un ripe	mis rate
cool ish	neat ly	un wěll	mis rĭle
sălt ish	time ly	un săfe	dis like
sĭck ish	kind ly	un trĭfe	dis robe
dusk ish	year ly	un hĭrt	dis ūse ⁴⁰

LESSON 44.

băb' ble	băn' ter	bŭck' et	chăp' let
baf fle	ean ter	buck le	chat ter
bat tle	ean cel	buck ler	cher ish
bot tle	ean did	buf fet	cher ub
eat tle	dan dle	bun dle	chil dren
rat tle	han dle	bus tle	chuck le

LESSON 45.

lĕ' tor	bĕv' el	wăg' on	dĕ' cent
in ner	bez el	gal lon	re eent
ten or	ves sel	mes lin	lu cent
tes ter	ken nel	wel kin	tu mor
ves per	dŏr sal	bod kin	rŭ mor
set ter	gŏs pel	eŏf fin	trĕ mor

LESSON 46.

ăx' is	dŏx' y	a bĕt	nă' tion
ten nis	lob by	be get	ra tion
ean dor	lev y	ea det	sta tion
elam or	bev y	be gan	mo tion
eur ry	ves try	se dan	no tion
hur ry	test y	di van	lo tion

LESSON 47.

as sŏrt'	be hĕst'	as sĭst'	bal loon'
es eort	in fest	de sist	gal loon
de tort	de test	in sist	bab oon
re tort	mo lest	at tĭre	lam poon
ex tort	ar rest	en tĭre	mon soon
dis tort	at test	re tĭre	fes toon

LESSON 48.

ăf' flux	drŏp' sy	fŏl' low	bĭf' low
ef flux	ġip sy	hol low	pil low
in flux	tip sy	bor row	wil low
eon flux	drĕar y	mor row	win dow
eon vex	wea ry	sor row	win now
vŏr tex	que ry ⁶²	wid ow	tal low

LESSON 49.

o mĕ' ga	nŏ' ti fy	ră' di us	ŷn' di go
ăr mă da	pu ri fy	ra pi er	in fa my
ea na ry	lu na cy	jo vi al	in ju ry
po ta to	pi ra cy	la bi al	eŭ ra cy
te de um	no ta ry	me ni al	mu ti ny
de ni al	vo ta ry	pe ri od	re al ly

LESSON 50.

al' so	äl' bum	eön' text	eön' sort
äd vërb	al pha ⁴⁸	erotch et	dor ie
ab bess	ban nock	eom ma	dig it
ab scens	bär gain	eāse ment	dig ger
aet or	chät tel	ci pher ⁴⁸	drug gist
aet ress	elas sie	check er	dutch ess

LESSON 51.

dëx' tral	flee' cy	fär' thing	grän' ite
ēast ern	frī day	frëck le	greed y
ei ther	froz en	fis sile	gīp sy
ën sīgn	feed er	fōre taste	has sock
ē paet	feel ing	feud al	log ie
ëp oeh	fūr ther	ga ble	lodg ing

LESSON 52.

lënd' er	nās' sive	rōs' trum	sēa' son
lem ma	nōs' trum	rāl ing	speak er
lev ee	nāp py	read ing	nei ther
mōn day	nes tle	rea son	se cant
mēan ing	pam phlet ⁴⁸	sōph ist ⁴⁸	speed y
meet ing	pick le	sūn day	se quin ⁴⁸

LESSON 53.

shīp' ping	trāp' ping	trēa' cle	wīnd' ing
stig ma	traet ile	trīb ūne ⁴⁸	writ ing
syn od	thūrs day	vol ly	whīf fle ⁴⁸
sen ate	tūes day	ves tal	whith er
ton sil	teach er	vis ta	whis ker
tor rent	trea son	hēal ing	wheth er

LESSON 54.

an nēa'	a loud'	be tween'	hal loo'
ar rear	a round	be times	my sēlf
a mōur	a wāke	be cause	pa rāde
a wāy	a woke	be lāce	po made
a brēast	ae coil	en dear	pa rōl
är cāde	a loof	es quire ⁴⁸	pa trōl

LESSON 55.

ärm' let	bäp' tist	eös' tive	frēs' eo
ät las	bar ren	där ling	fem cen
ad dle	elut ter	dënt ist	fend ei
bump er	elev er	dex ter	fif ty
busk in	chärg' er	flat ly	fin ny
bed lam	char nel	flex üre ⁴⁰	fish er

LESSON 56.

flint' y	flör' ence	gën' der	gäm' ul
flur ry	flor in	griz zle	hun dre
flus ter	fæ tor	gran üle ⁴⁰	hård y
frus trum	fat ling	gog gle	ÿn got
friz zle	gër man	goa ling	in dex
fun gus	gär gle	grap ple	jug gle

LESSON 57.

jëst' er	länd' ing	nürs' ling	pës' tle
kid nap	lan tern	nëst ling	pil grim
lim bo	min now	neth er	ren ard
lin den	men sal	pet al	sen na
lisp er	min im	pen nant	sex tant
lam mas	mum my	pür ple	seut tle

LESSON 58.

sëe' tor	sïx' ty	trib' üte ⁴⁰	trick' le
sev en	smug gle	ten ant	tär get
shil ling	spell ing	tem pest	wëst ern
shuf fle	shut ter	twen ty	whis per ⁴⁰
stin gy	stub ble	thun der	whit tle
sing er	sup ple	tick le	win ter

LESSON 59.

ä' pril	ë rä	gë' nus	pä' thos
eli max	e ther	gra vy	port al
ea dence	fïl ing	mo dish	pul pit
da tive	flo rist	mo tive	rë bus
de ist	fu mid	mu cid	ra ven
	dür ing	la bel	slid er

LESSON 60.

trī' ad	săx' on	ëm press	fōr' ty
wēl fāre	ed dy	es sence	ōb long
dră ma	eld est	shut tle	wed ding
vē nal	in land	rud der	vas sal
six teen	tō paz	jug gle	serăp er
sūr name	fore top	vēr diet	ō vört

LESSON 61.

ī tem	drăg' on	păs' sive	ăb' bot
nīne ty	hav ing	păs tēr	hee tor
the sis	sōng ster	rath er	eap tor
quo rum ^{ca}	mōn ster	amat ter	vie tor
stra tum	wan ton	lam bent	bick er
flăb by	prōv ince	jal ap	proe tor

LESSON 62.

bāse' ness	dărk' ness	păle' ness	kīnd' ness
dry ness	măd ness	same ness	lone ness
low ness	fond ness	meek ness	bold ness
mild ness	loud ness	near ness	slow ness
rūde ness	dūll ness	ripe ness	blue ness
hăr ness	fīne ness	shy ness	hărd ness

LESSON 63.

săd' ness	elēar' ness	dīn' ing	păus' ing
fat ness	neat ness	prūn ing	răis ing
sōft ness	vile ness	dăr ing	teas ing
plăin ness	sore ness	glăr ing	păv ing
sweet ness	sour ness	spăr ing	dīv ing
elēan ness	blīnd ness	fūs ing	săv ing

LESSON 64.

būd' ding	tăn' ning	spīt' ting	blōt' ting
bed ding	gun ning	shop ping	spot ting
rub bing	pie ning	mat ting	hit ting
nod ding	run ning	bet ting	fit ting
sled ding	step ping	wet ting	sit ting
fan ning	hop ping	get ting	quit ting ^{ca}

LESSON 65.

eōal	boil	lōth	eōrd	gout	mā
foal	eoil	both	lord	lout	faī
gōal	foil	most	corn	pout	gai
loan	roil	post	horn	sout	pai
moan	soil	dōst	born	bour	rai
roam	toil	dōth	morn	sour	vai

LESSON 66.

elāy	girl	talk	knee	stōw	dōv
play	gird	walk	tree	erow	lōve
slay	girt	balk	free	grow	mōv
dray	stir	ēilm	thee	show	lōse
gray	whir ⁴⁰	balm	flee	snow	they
pray	sir	palm	glee	know	prey

LESSON 67.

quīck ⁶⁸	pāint	flāre	flout	breed	brēac
thick	saint	glare	spout	creed	dread
drunk	waist	snare	seout	speed	death
trunk	braid	spare	shout	steed	drean
flock	faith	thêre	seour	sheet	cream
stock	staid	whêre	flour	fleet	gleam

LESSON 68.

hīnge	blēst	siēge	could	thīrd	fight
tinge	drest	grief	would	whirl ⁴⁰	might
mince	tress	niece	stood	birth	sight
since	guess	piece	shook	shirt	light
hence	guest	these	grope	world	night
pence	quest ⁶²	sneak	seope	worth	wight

LESSON 69.

sneeze	thēnce	caught	dredge	throne
freeze	whence ⁴⁰	taught	fledge	clothe
spleen	twelve	clause	shroud	prince
heaves	shelve	squall ⁶²	lounge	bridge
grease	length	bought ⁵	spouse	bronze
three	drift	sought	house	spent

LESSON 70.

elög	hīgh	twīt	hāst	ōath
eālf	nigh	whit ⁴⁹	hath	sown
elān	twine	lisp	than	mown
elam	type	wisp	knot	būrn
eram	wāft	stid	punk	turn
erib	ward	skid	sunk	hālf

LESSON 71.

blāke	blōwn	hāth	hūnch	ēllng
trace	growe	match	punch	slink
trāil	grown	gnash	slunk	swing
blāin	quoth ⁵⁰	slank	plump	swung
trāit	blowth	shank	thump	elung
bathe	growth	spank	brunt	grunt

LESSON 72.

pōach	pouch	greek	brood	brawl
chime	vouch	knēad	whōse	drawl
grīme	prowl	sheep	shōne	drawn
whine ⁴⁹	mound	sweep	trope	spawn
while	drown	groom	prūde	preach
style	seowl	troop	mānge	wreathe

LESSON 73.

lōdge	whīch ⁴⁹	chānt	wrēath	whīf
podge	width	vāult	street	fifth
serip	shred	eōrse	wheeze	snuff
strip	depth	eorpe	lēaves	stuff
pitch	check	quālm ⁵²	wrōng	truss
witch	wreck	squād	vōgue	trudge

LESSON 74.

wrētch	quāint ⁵³	toūgh ⁴⁵	fought ⁵	trounce
french	strove	tōngue	sought	chrīsm
stench	traipse	roūgh	knōck	brēathe
breath	eūrse	eōugh	wāif	sheathe
spunge	sweār	ought ⁵	weigh	neigh
knell	trōll	groat	whōm	mīen

LESSON 25.

eärt	eäst	bürk	bärd	bäss	lärd
dart	fast	dark	eard	lass	spar
hart	last	hark	hard	mass	star
mart	maest	lark	yard	pass	sear
part	past	mark	barra	hasp	haft
tart	vast	park	harm	rasp	raft

LESSON 26.

ball	tall	bawl	büff	bëll	eüll
call	wall	yawl	enff	cell	dull
fall	bald	dawn	huff	fell	gull
hall	ward	lawn	muff	dell	hull
mall	draw	yawn	puff	tell	lull
pall	flaw	laud	ruff	well	null

LESSON 27.

boök	deem	halt	cool	förd	bush
cook	seem	salt	coop	fort	push
hook	teem	wart	loop	port	pull
look	leek	wasp	food	torn	full
nook	seek	wash	mood	worn	puss
took	week	wand	rood	pore	put

LESSON 28.

eöve	doom	reek	dēal	bēam	bēat
hove	loom	meek	heal	ream	feat
rove	room	feel	meal	seam	heat
wove	boon	heel	seal	team	meat
roll	moon	peel	veal	lean	neat
boll	noon	reel	zeal	mean	seat

LESSON 29.

bābe	bāre	eänt	bärn	bīde	blāb
bane	care	dank	barb	bīle	clad
bate	dare	fang	earp	dīce	flat
base	fare	gang	darn	dīne	flax
ease	hare	pang	farm	fīfe	plat
dame	mare	sang	pard	fīne	slat

REMARK.

Every child, in his course of instruction in primary schools, is required to spell the *tables of words* in his book *many* times over; and it is scarcely *possible* that he should be exercised *each time* according to the method here proposed, without distinctly acquiring one or more of the prominent or leading significations of a great majority of the words. And we think it can not be shown, that such a course will not lay the EARLIEST and the BEST foundation the age of the scholar *will admit*, to become well versed in a knowledge of the English language.

Much, however, will depend on the *fidelity of the teacher*, in carrying out the *mode* of defining, as laid down on the foregoing page.

SECTION I.

ALWAYS define the *first* column by the second, but *never* define the second by the first. See page 30th.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Nouns.	
bēak	bīll	hārm	hūrt	flāme	blāze
brīm	edgē	hīde	skīn	guile	erāft
bīle	gall	heap	pīle	sōl	sūn
brūte	bēast	jēst	joke	van	frōnt
būsh	shrūb	lūnge	thrūst	pest	plāgue
boon	gift	kīrk	chūrch	stāff	eane
bōss	knob	lād	boy	pāce	stēp
eōast	shōre	loop	neose	paūse	stop
eowl	hōd	lout	elown	lawn	plāin
dread	fēar	māize	eōrn	spēll	chārm
flesh	meat	noun	nāme	speed	hāste
flaw	erāck	paūn	plēdge	spine	thōrn
fīb	līe	pēak	point	tube	pīpe
fūme	smoke	tine	prōng	stall	stānd
glee	joy	quēst ^{as}	sēarch	blōw	strōke
glēbe	soil	bārk	rīnd	stay	prōp
sāck	bāg	spāce	room	throng	erowd
bulk	sīze	eave	dēn	slūg	drōne

Verbs.		Verbs.		Adjectives	
blīnk	wīnk	plūnge	dīve	blānd	mīld
dōze	drowse	pūrge	elēanse	blank	white
fētch	brīng	prēss	squeeze ^{as}	blēak	cold
finch	shrink	quash ^{as}	erūsh	blg	lārgē
floāt	swim	quērl	eoil	broad	wīde
ford	wāde	rāp	knōck	chāste	pure
flop	flāp	rēar	rāise	erūde	raw
frisk	skip	rēnt	lease	fāin	glād
flag	droop	rīnse	wash	fleet	swift
gāze	stāre	rēign	rūle	hārsh	rough ^{as}
grieve	mōurn	rūb	wīpe	null	vōid
gripe	pīnch	skāte	slide	prīme	fīrst
halt	stop	shīft	change	pōrt	smārt
heed	mīnd	sīnge	seōrch	snūg	elōse
hāil	eāil	shut	elōse	vāst	great
leap	jūmp	test	try	brīef	shōrt
jade	tīre	smut	blāck	cālm	stīll

kīnk	twīst	snārl	growl	lāx	loose
lāde	lōad	slāke	quēnch ^{as}	sour	tārt
leer	squīnt ^{as}	slay	kill	sleek	smooth
lēnd	lōan	smite	strike	sheen	brīght
miss	faul	streak	stripe	sēar	dry
chat	talk	sūp	sīp	queser ^{as}	droll
cēde	yīeld	twīrl	whīrl	sāge	wīse
chāmp	chew ^{as}	veer	tūrn	tērase	neat
hum	būzz	vēnd	sēll	green	fresh
hush	stīll	wārp	twist	grīm	fierce
lēave	quit	wrāp	fōld	scāree	rāre
plīght	pledge	wīeld	sway	shām	fālse
whoop	shout	woo	court	shārp	keen
boom	swēll	blīght	blāst	spāre	lean
erīmp	eūrl	erave	bēg	twāin	twō
flāy	skīn	jērck	twīch	sprāce	trīm
gūide	lēad	stīr	mōve	gāunt	thīn
dīp	plūnge	slānt	slope	blēar	sōre
hāwpl	seōld	blāre	roar	brīsk	quīck

Nouns.			Verbs.		
äre	ärch	eürve	bounce	lēap	sprīng
bläst	güst	püff	elīnch	grāsp	sēize
bēach	strand	shōre	serēak	erēak	squeak ^{as}
branch	bough	līm	deem	thīnk	jūdge
fēn	bōg	mārsh	dräg	dræw	haul
eramp	erick	spāsm	drench	wēt	sōak
erest	tuft	plūme	delve	grub	dīg
chit	shoot	sprout	fūse	smelt	melt
sod	elōd	tūrf	fādge	fāy	fit
fang	tusk	tooth	flirt	throw	tōss
fēat	deed	āet	glīde	slide	slīp
fōsse	mōat	ditch	gūll	dupe	trick
fūn	sport	plāy	frizz	erīsp	eūrl
gärb	drēss	elothēs	fling	eāst	sēnd
glōbe	sphēre ⁴⁶	ball	hūrl	sling	fling
haze	fōg	mīst	jeer	flout	seōff
need	lack	want	māsh	smāsh	erūsh
pāth	rōad	wāy	plōd	drūdge	toil
sprīg	shoot	twīg	rīve	elēave	splīt
spūme	frōth	fōam	soar	mount	rīse
skein	hānk	knōt	sereech	serēam	shriek
blūr	blot	stāin	seek	sēarch	hūnt
knāg	knot	pēg	vāunt	bōast	brag
chārgē	trust	eāre	drūb	thrāsh	bēat
māss	lump	hēap	seōre	notch	mārk
awe	dread	fear	rīd	free	elēar
tūrn	chānge	shīft	gōad ⁴⁷	spūr	prīck
wand	rōd	stick	stew ²²	seethe	boil
erāft	ärt	trāde	knōck	bēat	strike
shrine	eāse	bōx	eloy	fīll	glūt
site	seat	plāce	hoist	rāise	lift
tāche	eātch	loop	erouch	erīnge	stoop
serāp	piēce	pärt	wrench	wrest	twīst
booth	tēnt	stall	trim	dress	prūne
knōt	tīe	bōnd	fleer	mock	jeer
lēak	eräck	hōle	knāb	sēize	bīte

SECTION II.

Nouns.		No. as.		Parts of the human body.
bābe	in' fant	rāge	fū' ry	ārm
bārd	pō et	soul	spīr it	bōne
bēt	wa ger	shoal	shal low	bāck
beevē	eāt tle	splint	splint er	brow
eoin	mōn ey	sire	fā ther	brāin
eōte	sheep fold	tōn	fāsh ion ⁸⁴	brēast
eōpsē	brūsh wood	trīce	in stant	chin
erib	mān ger	trūmp	trum pet	cheek
dēarth	fām ine	vest	jack et	ēar
frill	ruf fle	wōrth	val ūe ⁴⁰	ēye
gāuge	meas ure ⁸⁰	zēst	rel ish	fist
grōt	eav ern	bāle	pack age	foot
hōst	ār my	būnch	elus ter	head
hue	eōl or	kin	kin dred	hand
hīlt	hān dle	chānce	fōrt ūne ⁴⁰	hip
hōse	stock ing	elōak	man tle	
lēave	lī' cense	pāss	pās' sage	joint
lūnch	lūnch eon ⁸³	rēalm	king dōm	jaw
mount	mount ain	shed	hov el	knee
mārt	mārk et	shāde	shad ow	lēg
mēad	mēad ow	strife	eon test	lung
mōrn	mōrn ing	trill	quā ver ⁶²	mouth
one ⁸⁸	ū nit ⁴⁰	dawn	day spring	nēck
ōrts	rēf ūse	dēbt	dēb it	nōse
rēins	kid neys	shīeld	buck ler	vēin
gift	pres ent	eove	in let	rībs
gulf	a byss'	bīt	mōr sel	shin
ēause	rēa son	rōbe	gār ment	skin
chūrl	rūs tie	stroll	rām ble	spīne
seūm	ref ūse	nŷmph ⁴⁶	god dess	seālp
serāp	frag ment	serībe	writ er	tōe
sehēme	proj eet	tānk	cīs tern	thūmb
spine	back bone	māsk	vis or	tōngue
brawl	quar rel ⁶²	wrāth	an' ger	thrōat
woof	tēxt ūre ⁴⁰	wīsh	de sīre'	waist

Nouns.		Nouns.		Persons and Occupations.
as cēnt'	rīse	wā' ges	hīre	bārb' er
a mount	sūm	fī nis	ēnd	brā sier ⁸⁰
be hēf	fāith	frāe tion ⁷⁹	pārt	coop er
ea reer	course	frī ar	mōnk	eōll ier ⁸⁰
eo quētte ⁸⁷	jilt	fūl erum	prōp	chān dler
es eāpe	flīht	flam beau ¹⁹	tōrch	elōth ier
in trīgue	plōt	gē nus	elāss	dra per
mo rāss	mārsh	gūl let	thrōat	fārm er
mēn' ace	thrēat	hūr dle	erate	glā zier ⁸⁰
an them	hymn	kērn el	seed	gro cer
ban quet ⁸⁸	fēast	mōn āreh	kīng	hūck ster
bagn io ⁸⁹	bāth	muz zle	mouth	hat ter
bē sōm	broom	op tion	choīce	join er
bōr der	ēdge	pīg my	dwarf	līm ner
brīsk et	breast	pīg ment	pāint	mā son
big ness	sīze	pōr tion	pārt	mīn er
bun dle	roll	prōs peet	view ⁸⁸	
būr' den	lōad	pūr' view	seōpe	mīll' er
bōb bin	spool	rā dix	root	mēr chant
eon taet	tōuch	rai ment	elōthes	nāil er
eōrd age	rōpes	rāb ble	mōb	paint er
eōv ey	brood	sig nal	sīgn	pōt ter
eūt pūrse	thīēf	sēign iōr ⁸⁰	lōrd	saw yer
cū sloid	eūrve	serū tōir' ⁸⁷	dēsk	sād dler
cūg net	swān	sū' et	fat	shep herd
nar row	strāits	spēl ter	zine	tān ner
sen night	week	strēam let	rill	tan ner
sew er ⁸²	drāin	tēxt ūre ⁴⁰	web	tāi lor
sī lex	flīnt	tō ken	sīgn	tīnk er
stāt ūte ⁴⁰	lāw	vīs iōn ⁹²	sīght	wēav er
stat ūre ⁴⁰	heīght	ob it	dēath	play er
seab bard	shēath	fāl eon	haw k	plead er
pās time	sport	grāp ple	hōok	rīg ger
blēm ish	seār	eōm fort	ēase	frām er
āid ance	hēlp	vēr tex	tōp	spīn ster
broad ness	width	sīg net	sēal	print er

Verbs.		Verbs.		Things know
bōb' ble	limp	shūd' der	quāke ⁶²	brēad
jog gle	shāke	shriv el	shrink	beef
num ber	count	squan der ⁶²	wāste	brōth
pam per	glūt	strāg gle	stroll	beer
pon der	mūse	sun der	pärt	bōwl
pūr chase	buy	swād dle	swāthe	eake
rīv et	elīnch	tān' gle	snārl	cheese
rī fle	rob	with' er	fāde	erēam
serū ple	doubt	be smēar'	daub	fīsh
ām ble	pāce	eon cede	yīeld	fōrk
blōs som	bloom	eon frōnt	face	food
eā per	skīp	eon fīde	trūst	hām
cēn sūre ⁶⁹	blāme	eon ceive	think	hash
chuck le	lāugh ⁴⁵	eon strūet	build	knīfe
elam ber	elīm b	com mend	prāise	mīlk
eōz en	cheat	de mānd	elaīm	mēat
dēs tine	doom	de frāy	pay	pork
<hr/>				
doūb' le	fōld	de tērgē	elēanse	plāte
fam ish	stārve	en tīce	tempt	rūsk
hud dle	crowd	en gāge	pledge	sōup
trav erse	crōss	ex pēnd	spend	spoon
tōrt ūre ⁴⁰	rāck	ex tend	rēach	sālt
im brown'	tan	e vince	prōve	stārch
in vēst	elōthe	im plēad	sūe	straw
in elīne	lean	red' den-	blūsh	tēa
in fēet	taīnt	cob ble	botch	toast
in struet	teach	eav il	eārp	veal
pe rūse	read	en vy	grūdge	whey
per mīt	lēt	strug gle	strīve	whip
pur loin	stēal	quī et ⁶²	lūll	pie
re spīre	breathe	dis like'	hāte	tārt
at tēmt	try	mis take	ērr	brān
rān' sack	sēarch	per fōrm	dō	tripe
a void	shūn	ēgu' tion ⁷⁹	wārn	ēggs
eon trīve	sehēme	whīt en	blēach	fat
dis dāin	seōrn	be wītch'	chārm	lārd

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Species of Plants.
sa lūte'	greet	āb' ject	mēan	
dif fuse	sprēad	ar id	dry	bālm
be dēck	deck	az ure ⁸⁰	blue	bēan
son demn	doom	au barn	brown	beet
pre tend	feign	cēr tain	sūre ⁸⁰	brāke
frīght' en	scāre	cāl lous	hārd	erēss
hār vest	rēap	chūrl ish	rūde	dill
ī dle	loungē	dū al	twō	dock
lān' guish ⁸⁰	pīne	fīlth y	foul	fērn
mar' ry	wēd	frīg id	cōld	flāg
men tion ⁷⁹	nāme	griz zly	gray	flax
sī lence	stīll	lār bōard	lēft	fitch
sūm mon	cīte	lū cid	brīght	gōurd
tar ry	waīt	mea ger	lean	hēmp
val ūe ⁴⁰	prize	mi nor	lēs	hops
wān der	stray	nōv el	new ²²	kāle
stāg ger	reel	mer ry	gāy	mīnt
rid dle	sīft	erēpk ed	bēnt	squash

SECTION III.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

ALMS, gifts of charity.	CRICK, a local spasm or cramp.
ARMS, weapons; limbs.	CREEK, a small stream or inlet.
ANT, a small insect; a pismire.	FALSE, not true; counterfeit.
AUNT, a father's or mother's sis-	FAULTS, errors; defects.
AX, a tool for chopping. [ter.	FUR, fine soft hair; skins.
DEEDS, deeds; decrees.	FAR, at a great distance.
BARE, made bare.	FUST, the shaft of a column.
BEARD, hair of the chin.	FIRST, foremost in time or place.
BILE, secretions of the liver.	HASH, minced meat and vegetables.
BOIL, a tumor; to seethe.	HARSH, rough to the touch.
BOY, a male child. [port.	HUFF, a swell of anger or pride.
BUOY ⁸⁰ , a floating cask; a sup-	HOOF, hard part of an animal's
BRAND, to stigmatize; burnt wood.	HULL, the body of a ship. [foot.
BRAN, coat of wheat, rye, &c. [ders.	WHOLE, the entire thing.
BŪST, figure of head and shoul-	ISLE, an island.
BURST, to fly open suddenly.	OIL, fat of various animals, &c.
AXM, of a wheel or axle.	JEST, a joke; to make sport.
AXM, quiet; not agitated.	JUST, upright; honest.
CLOSE, to shut; to conclude.	KETCH, a two-masted vessel.
CLOTHES, wearing-apparel, &c.	CATCH, to lay hold of; to seize.
CORK, a stopper or stopple. [shoe.	LAUD, to praise in words.
CAULK, to stop seams; point on horse	LORD, the Supreme Ruler.

SECTION IV.

Verbs.		Adjectives.		Trees at their Fr.
at tîre'	drêss	ôe' tave	eight	dâte
as cënd	rîse	pet ty	small	fig
as sess	tâx	poign ant	shârp	lime
a dapt	fit	pro lîx'	lông	plûm
be quēath ²⁸	will	râb' id	măd	slôe
be rate	seôld	rap id	swift	peach
com pël	force	rag ged	rough ⁴⁵	pear
com pound	mîx	să ble	dărk	quince
dis tîll	drop	seăr let	rêd	Trees.
in flâte	swell	skît tish	shÿ	ăsh
re strain	check	sim ple	plain	beech
em brace	elăsp	tăr dy	slow	bîrch
băr' ter	trăde	tî dy	neat	eôrک
băl lot	vote	to tal	whole	êlm
ban quet ²⁹	feast	eor rêet'	right	fîr
să ti âte ⁷¹	eloy	im mense	văst	hōlm
trăm ple	trêad	sus cinet	briêf	
slûm' ber	sleep	se rēne'	sălm	Plants.
min ute ¹⁷	nôte	ob tuse	blünt	môss
plun der	rôb	loy' al	liêge	pînk
bat ter	brûise	slên der	slîm	rush
re pâir'	mënd	dee ade	ten	reed
re pôse	rest	in âne'	void	rûe
re prêss	erush	a eute	shârp	săge
de eoet	boil	bru nêtte	brown	sêdge
rû in	wrêck	com pact	dênse	târes
de cêive'	dûpe	eĭ empt	free	thÿme
re grêt	rûe	de funet	dêad	grain
ap pëar	seêm	dis erect	wîse	eörn
be dăsh	wêt	hÿ mâne	kind	ôats
en twîne	twist	mi aute	small	rye
û nîte ⁴⁰	join	pro found	deep	wheat
per fume	scënt	re plête	full	peas
trûn' dle	rôll	ro bûst	strông	beans
tum ble	făll	se eûre	săfe	rice
trum pet	sound	re mîss	slăck	grapes

SECTION V.

Verbs.			Words of opposite Meaning.	
as sĭst'	āid	hēlp	life	dēath
be hōld	view ²³	see	light	dārk
be stow	gĭve	grānt	lēft	rĭght
be wail	wāil	mōan	mōre	lēss
eom pēl	drive	force	meet	pārt
eon vērt	change	tūrn	nōrth	south
de spoil	strĭp	rōb	ōld	new ²⁴
im mērse	whelm ⁴⁹	plunge	pain	ēase
in flēst	bend	erōok	praise	blame
la ment	mōurn	griēve	prow	stērn
pro pel	push	drive	push	pull
pro eūre	gāin	gēt	rĭch	poor
re tain	hold	keep	rĭse	fall
būf' fet	bōx	bēat	rear	frōnt
eōl or	stāin	dye	right	wrōng

eow' er	erouch	stoop	salt	frēsh
erĭp ple	māim	lāme	sĭt	stand
grov el	erawol	ereep	sick	well
hee tor	tēase	vēx	sink	swim
min" gle	blēnd	mix	slōw	fāst
pĭ' lot	guĭde	steer	soon	lāte
pĭl fer	fĭlch	stēal	sōme	nōne
seat ter	strew ²⁰	sow	smĭle	frown
tow er	sōar	rise	smooth	rougħ ⁴⁵
mōd el	fōrm	mold	strōng	wēak
fet ter	chāin	bind	shōrt	tall
jock ey	trĭck	cheat	sew ²⁰	rĭp
lā bor	toil	wōrk	tāme	wĭld
hār row	breāk	teār	thĭck	thĭn
ram ble	roam	rōve	thaw	freeze
shārp en	ēdge	point	ūp	down
in cĭte'	rouse	mōve	wāke	sleep
be foul	daub	soil	whole	pārt
in quĭre ⁶²	āsk	seek	yēs	nō

Nouns.			Materials for Building.	Small Quadrupeds.
bāl' lad	lāy	sōng	bōards	eāt
bil low	sūrge	wāve	bricks	eub
ea price'	frēak	whim	brads	hāre
dām' sel	lās	girl	tacks	kīd
fig ūre ⁴⁰	fōrm	shāpe	glāss	lamb
fis sūre ³⁶	ehāsm	elēft	joists	lynx
fount ain	fount	spring	lāths	mink
gīrd le	bēlt	sash	lime	mouse
īm post	tōll	tax	nails	mōle
leav en	bārm	yēast	planks	pīg
mis chief	harm	hūrt	plātes	pup
mār gin	vērgē	brīnk	pīns	puss
ōf fice	chārgē	trust	pūt' ty	rāt
ō dor	scēt	smell	pōsts	skunk
pow er	mīght	strength	sāsh	eōlt
fāil ing	faul	lapse	sills	eālf
fān cy	tāste	whim		

				Small and large.
fāsh' iōn ³⁴	fōrm	shāpe	stūds	frōg
fāir y	ēlf	fay	spikes	tōad
fōr āge	grāss	hay	stones	eā' vy
erev ice	erāck	elēft	screws ³⁷	eo ny
eōf fer	chest	box	tiles	cīv et
erī sis	chānge	tūrn	pān' els	rab bit
erān ny	chīnk	erāck	mōld ings	sā ble
dam āge	hūrt	lōss	bāt tens	squīr rel ³²
glō ry	prāise	fāme	eāst ings	wēa sel
lāth er	foam	frōth	blinds	bī son
pat ent	grāt	deed	brā' ces	bu gle
set tle	sēat	bēneh	hīng es	la ma
stan chion	post	prop	mōr tar	li on
let ter	type	mārk	rāft ers	ōt ter
quō ta ³²	shāre	part	sīd ing	zēr da
mā nēs	ghōst	shāde	shīn' gles	zē bu
stōp ple	spile	plūg	sleep' ers	ū rus ⁴⁰
de gree'	stēp	elāss	tīm ber	i bex
of fēnse	erīme	sīn	eās ing	

Nouns.			Adjectives.		
quar' rel ⁶²	feūd	broil	eoūp' le	pāsr	twō
rūs tie	elown	swāin	ē vil	īll	bād
rid dle	sereen	šleve	flāe eid	lax	wēak
rupt ūre ⁴⁰	brēach	breāk	flesh y	grōss	fāt
spē ciēs ⁶⁷	sōrt	kīnd	glōss y	smooth	brīght
sōr row	griēf	wōe	hēalth y	hāle	sound
slūg gard	drone	mope	lim pid	elear	pūre
spig ot	spile	pēg	nim ble	quīck ⁶⁸	spry
vā por	mīst	fog	pal lid	wan	pale
vāl ley	dāle	glen	quī et	eālm	stīll
vis age	phīz	fāce	si lent	mūte	whist
ves tige	trāce	mārk	sōl id	fīrm	hārd
mid dle	mīd	mīdst	eon cīse'	brīef	shōrt
tō ken	sīgn	mārk	ex pēnse	eōst	prīce
hērb age	hērbs	grāss	di reet	strāight	right
pa rāde'	pōmp	shōw	tō tal	whole	all

SECTION VI.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

LEAN, wanting flesh.	PŪs, matter from an ulcer.
LĪ' EN, a legal claim on property.	PŪsē, a bag of money.
LĒAST, the smallest.	RĀRE, seldom occurring.
LĒST, for fear that.	RĒAR, to rise on the hind legs.
LĪE, to be at rest horizontally.	RĒNTs, yearly payments for lands.
LĀR, the past tense of lie.	RĪNē, to cleanse by water. [ēc.
LĪNE, a long straight mark.	ROUT, a total defeat.
LOIN, part of the back of an ani-	RŌUTE, the course or way trav-
LOOM, a weaver's frame. [mal.	SĒT, to place; to plant. [eled.
LŌAM, a rich friable earth.	SĪT, to occupy a seat.
LOOSE, not tight; unbound.	SĒx, distinction of gender.
LŌSE, to suffer loss; to forfeit.	SĒETS, different denominations.
MILD, gentle in disposition.	SŌT, an habitual drunkard.
MĪLE, a distance of 320 rods.	SĀT, the past tense of sit. [find.
MĪLK, a white fluid.	SOUGHT ⁵ , searched for; tried to
MĪLCH, giving milk.	SŌRT, a kind or order of things.
NEWS ²² , accounts of recent events.	SPĪLE, a wooden peg or pin.
NOOSE, a running knot. [ure.	SPOIL, to destroy; to injure.
ŌFF, noting distance or depart-	STŪN, to make senseless.
ŌF ⁶⁸ , from; proceeding from.	STŌWE, a small rock.
PĀSS, to move onward; to enact.	TOW' ER, a high edifice.
PĀRSE, to apply rules in grammar.	TŌUR, a circuitous journey.
PĪNT, half a quart; four gills.	WĪTHē, a band of twigs.
POINT, a sharp end; to direct.	WĪTH, denoting companionship.

SECTION VII.

Nouns.	Nouns.
ān"gle	eōr' ner
ā' qua ^{as}	wā ter
ārch er	bōw man
būs tle	tu mult
bed lam	mād house
blōs som	flow er
bōld ness	eoūr age
brēth ren	broth ers
brim stone	sūl phur
eār nage	slāugh ter
eāi tiff	vīl lain
cīnet ūre ⁴⁰	gīrd le
eōm pass	cīr ewit
eōm pound	mīxt ūre ⁴⁰
eōr sār	pī rate
eōn fliet	eōm bat
cī ele	cīr ele
dō nor	gīv' er
dūch y	dūke dōm
des pot	ty rant
er rand	mēs sāge
flex iōn ⁶⁰	bend ing
foi ble	fāil ing
fōre east	fore sīght
fūn nel	tūn nel
flū id	liq uid ⁵⁷
gāl lōws	gīb bet
sē ton	is sūe ⁷⁸
deal er	trād er
nāp kin	tow el
fā vor	kīnd ness
raw ness	erūde ness
mār vel	wōn der
rūff ian ⁸⁰	rōb ber
wim ble	gim let
ad vent	eōm ing
ālms'-house	pōor'-
In gress	ēn tra
in mats	lodg e
in stant	mō me
ī ris	raīn bo
jūne tion ⁷⁹	ūn iōn ⁸²
lār gess	boun ty
lāun dry	wash-ro
loo by	lūb ber
lūg gage	bag gage
lus ter	brīght ne
man sion ⁷⁸	dwēll ing
mag net	lōde ston
moist ness	dāmp nes
mōr sel	mouth ful
pās tor	shēp herd
pūs tule	pim ple
plī ers	pīn' cers
pōt tage	por ridge
prow ess	val or
quād rant ⁶²	quar ter
quē ry	quēs tiōn ⁸⁹
rāck et	elam or
rē gent	rūl er
rēl iet	wīd ow
rub bish	rū in
sab bath	sūn day
seōff er	seōrn er
scī ence	knōwl edge
sōl stice	trop ic
thick et	for est
ses siōn ⁸⁰	sīt ting
sī lence	still ness
sea port	hār bor
sly ness	eūn ning
af frāy'	quar rel

Nouns.

script' ūres ⁴⁰	bī ble
sin ew ²³	tēn don
sī ren	mēr maid
skēp tie	doubt er
spon sor	sūre ty ³⁰
ten sion ⁷⁸	tīght ness
thresh old	dōor-sill
ton sūre ³⁰	shāv ing
tōr por	nūmb ness
trū ant	ī dler
trān script	eōp y
trēat ment	ū sāge ⁴⁰
twēe zers	nīp pers
tū mor	swell ing
ūst iōn ³⁰	būrn ing
vel lum	pārch ment
vest ūre ⁴⁰	gar ment

Adjectives.

āg' ile	āet' ive
ae rid	pun gent
ār dent	fēr vent
bāle ful	wōe ful
brīll iant ³⁰	shīn ing
bon ny	hānd some
cē rate	wax en
eāus tie	būrn ing
dīz zy	gīd dy
dōr mant	sleep ing
drēar y	dīs mal
e ven	lev el
fāc ile	ēa sy
frag ile	brīt tle
fū tile	ūse less ⁴⁰
fla grant	glār ing
hōr rid	shōck ing

ūn' guent ³⁰	oint' ment
ae cess	ap prōach'
que tion ⁷⁹	ven due
erē dence	be lief
īn cense	pēr' fume
leet ūre ⁴⁰	dis eōurse'
plaud it	ap plause
rēl ies	re māins
sean dal	of fēnsē
zā ny	buf foon
ad vīce'	eoun' sel
ea bāl	jūn to
bōu quet ⁵⁸	nōse gay
de līght	plēas ure ³⁰
de fault	fāil ūre ⁴⁰
ma chīne	ēn gīne
ra vīne	hol low
mē' ter	meas ure ³⁰
mēm brāne	tis sūe ⁷⁶

jūn' iōr ³⁰	yōung' er
lān' guid ³⁰	droop ing
lā tent	hīd den
līst less	heed less
mus ty	mōld y
nās ty	fīlth y
neū ter	nēi ther
no cent	hūrt ful
ōft en	frē quent ³⁰
ōld en	ān cient ⁶⁷
peace ful	qui et
pēt tish	frēt ful
sim ple	ārt less
plī ant	līm ber
quāg gy ³⁰	mīr y
text ile	wōv en
smut ty	dīrt y
shag gy	hāir y
tēp most	hīgh est

Adj. & Adv.		Adj. & Adv.	
pī ous	gōd' ly	a fār'	re mō
pāl try	trī fling	ab rūpt	sūd' d
pū ny	fee ble	a drift	a floa
rūe fūl	dōle fūl	a thwart	a erōs
rūd dy	rēd dish	e rēet	ūp' rī
sel dōm	rāre ly	en" eōre" ⁴	a gain
sērv ile	slāv ish	gen teel	po līte
sīl ly	fool ish	ob scēne	un cha
slēa zy	flim sy	ob lique ⁵⁷	a slān
shāb by	rag ged	ām' ple	lārge
ster ile	bar ren	speed y	hāst' y
tab by	brin dled	fee bly	faīnt l
hand y	read y	dārkh ish	dūsk
tac it	sī lent	pri or	fōr m
tep id	luke wārm	tūr bid	mūd d
test y	frēt fūl	nēth er	lōw er
oil y	grēa sy	smārt ly	brīsk l

		Verbs & Interj.	
tīm' id	fēar' fūl	al lēge'	af fīrm
touch y	pee vish	an nex	af fīx
wā ry	eau tious" ⁷¹	an nounce	pro eli
live ly	cheer fūl	a bāsh	eon fu
a droit'	dēx trous	af frōnt	of fēn
a wāy	ab sent	ap pēal	re fēr
be neath	un der	ap pēnd	at tād
be yōnd	fūr ther	as pīre	de sīr
di vīne	gōd like	as saīl	at tād
ex pōrt	skill fūl	a vāunt	be gōr
for sooth	trū ly	be trōth	es pou
for lōrn	hōpe less	be rēave	de prī
in ērt	slūg gish	com bine	ū nīte
mo rōse	sul len	com mute	ex cha
pa rōl	ō ral	eon dēnse	com p
sub lime	lōft y	eon cērt	eon tr
dīre' fūl	drēad fūl	eon cōet	di gēs
dāp ple	spot ted	at test	wīt' ne
black ly	loose ly		

Verbs.

eol lāte'	eom pāre'
eon strīnge	eon trāet
de mēan	be hāve
de fēnd	pro tēet
de bāse	de grāde
de throne	de pose
de file	pol lute
de hōrt	dis suade ²⁶
de tāin	with hold
e volve	un fold
in thrall	en slave
in trūst	eon fide
en erōach	in trūde
in hume	en tōmb
in cēse	en rāge
in fēr	de duce
im pūgn	at täck

Verbs.

re hēarse'	re cīte'
re coil	re bound
re fōrm	a mēnd
re fūnd	re pāy
re mīse	re lease
re voke	re call
re spēet	re gārd
re quīre ⁶²	de mānd
sō jōurn	re sīde
sur vīve'	out live
sus pēet	mis trust
se cēde	with draw
ve neer	in lāy
eur tāil	re trēch
eān' ter	gāl' lop
elat ter	rat tle
eod dle	pār boil

in clōse'	sur round'
in snāre	en trāp
mal trēat	a buse
o mīt	neg lēet
ob jeet	op pōse
per tūrb	dis tūrb
pōr trāy	de serībe
pre sūme	sup pose
pro elaim	de elāre
pro eure	pro vīde
pro grēss	ad vānce
pro pound	pro pōse
re bēl	re vōlt
re dound	eon dūce
re sērve	re tāin
en twīne	en twīst
dis eūss	de bāte
in still	in fuse
ad diet	de vote

dāl' ly	trī' fle
hag gle	mān" gle
heārk en	list en
chāt ter	jab ber
mum ble	mut ter
pes ter	troub le
rim ple	wrink le
shat ter	shiv er
stam mer	stut ter
squab ble ⁶²	seuf fle
gīg gle	tit ter
tam per	med dle
tram mel	ham per
twink le	glit ter
van quish ⁵⁷	eon quer ⁵⁷
wel ter	wal low
un twīst'	un wīnd'
re gāle	re frēsh
af fīx	sub join

Verbs.		Verbs.	
a bāse'	hūm' ble	be hoove'	be fit'
eom pete	rī val	de bār	hīn' der
eom plete	fīn ish	de dūet	sub trāe
de lay	lin' ger	ex elūde	de bār
eī ūlt	trī umph ⁴⁰	de elaim	ha rāngu
for sweār	pēr jure	im peach	ae eūse
im prōve	bēt ter	re būt	re pēl
in tēr	bu ry ¹¹	re triēve	re gāin
ja pān	vār nish	pre elude	pre vēnt
oe eūr	hāp pen	dis pēsse	seāt' ter
per plāx	puz zle	es teem	val ūe ⁴⁰
pro nounce	ut ter	ob sērve	nō tice
re lāx	slack en	rān sōm	re deem
re priēve	res pite	rev el	ea rouse
re spōnd	an swer	sue eor	as sīst
re striet	lim it	swin dle	de fraud
erēd' it	be hēve'	tres pass	trans grēss

eōv' et	de sīre'	dīe' tate	ōr' der
ēeh o	re soun	sāun ter	loi ter
fūr nish	sup plī	tāck le	hār ness
gāth er	eol lēet	quiv er ⁶²	trēm ble
gōv ern	eon trōl	re prōach'	in sūlt'
mān age	eon dūet	rānk' le	fēs' ter
mer it	de sērve	men ace	threat en
pār don	for gīve	floun der	strug gle
hōn or	re vēre	prōm ise	en gāge'
al lōt'	as sīgn	dis count	de dūet
ae eōst	ad drēss	se eūre'	in sūre ⁶⁰
ad jūdge	a wārd	ex pēl	e. jēt
pre judge	fore jūdge	re vērt	re tūrn
dis band	dis miss	un bīnd	un tīe
dis chārgē	re lēase	un nērve	wēak' en
dis elōse	re veal	eom mīx	mīn' gle
dis course	eon vērse	e elipse	dārk en
dis gūst	dis plēase	pro lōng	lēngth en
dis māsk	un māsk	un joint	dis joint'

SECTION VIII.

Verbs.			Words contrasted.	
a bīde'	re mǎin'	stāy	bōld	bāsh' fūl
a muse	di vērt	please	sweet	bit ter
ae quire ⁶³	ob tāin	gain	tōp	bot tom
ae cēpt	re ceive	take	lend	bor row
be cōme.	be fīt	suit	strāight	crook ed
eon cēal	se erēte	hide	eleen	dirt y
eon tēms.	de spise	seōrn	late	ēar ly
de eoy	en tice	lūre	ōdd	ē ven
dis rōbe	di vēst	strīp	māle	fe male
de cease	ex pīre	dīe	pāst	fūt ūre ⁴⁰
de sīst	for beār	cease	fāet	fīe tion ⁷⁹
dis māy	ap pāl	dāunt	light	heav y
es chew ²²	a void	shūn	ēarth	heav en
im mērgē	im mērse	plunge	stīff	lim ber
in dīte	eom pōse	wrīte	few ²²	ma ny ⁸
in vite	re quēst ⁶²	āsk	rēst	mō tion
per spīre'	ex ūde ⁴⁰	swēat	mēan	nō' ble
re buke	re prōve	chīde	seāroe	plēn ty
e lēet	se lēet	choose	glād	sor ry
sur vey	in speet	view ²³	deep	shal low
sub sīst	eā ist	live	sāint	sin ner
sue eumb	sub mit	yīeld	toūgh ⁴⁵	ten der
de sery	es pī	see	vīce	vīrt ūe ⁴⁰
de pīet	pōr trāy	pāint	mān	wōm an
af fliet	dis trēs	griēve	end	be gīn'
en chānt	be wīth	chārm	rūde	cīv' il
sub serībe	eon sent	sīgn	kīnd	erū el
ea jole	flā' ter	eoax	sound	rōt ten
be frīēnd	fā vor	sērve	fire	wā ter
eom mād	ōr der	bīd	hīll	vāl ley
trans erībe	eōp y	wrīte	whōle	brō ken
de fy	chal lenge	dāre	cheap	eōst ly
hār' bor	shel ter	lōdge	dēad	a live'
glō ry	eā ūlt'	bōast	now	nēv' er
prāe tice	per fōrm	dō	gīve	re cēive'

Verbs.

ef haust'	ěmp' ty	drāin
fa tigue	wēa ry	tire
im būe	tīnet ūre ⁴⁰	tīnge
im brūe	moist en	steep
pur sūe	fōl low	chāse
re late	nar rate	tēll
blūs' ter	swag ger	bōast
brand ish	flour ish	wave
drab ble	drag gle	trail
fōs ter	cher ish	nūse
flour ish	prōs per	thrīve
in jure	dām age	hārm
jab ber	chat ter	prāte
jin' gle	tink le	elink
lī brate	bal ance	poise
lo cate	stā tion ⁷⁹	plāce
sūl ly	tār nish	soil

Articles of Food.

būne	bā' eon
erout	bīs eat
dough	but ter
fīsh	ban nock
rōll	eat up
loaf	eus tard
mūsh	chick en
samp	damp ling
souse	flap-jack
Articles worn.	grū el
	mūt ton
vēst	muf fin
stock	pāst ry
mitts	pūd ding
hat	pīck le
boots	pan cake
shōes	veni son

thrōt' fle	strān' gle	chōke
vent ūre ⁴⁰	has' ard	rīsk
ear ol	war ble	sing
frus trate	de fēat'	foil

Nouns.

bōd' ice	eōr' set	stāys
ban ner	strēam er	flāg
eār go	lād ing	freight
ear bon	chār coal	eōal
chāp let	gar land	wreath
ehol er	ān' ger	wrāth
dan dy	eox' eomb	fōp
dān ger	per il	risk
dīt ty	sōn net	sōng
dis triet	rē gion ⁵⁸	trāet
tō per	drūnk ard	sot
prōd uet	ef fēets'	frūt
eom merce	trāf' fie	trāde
pro ceeds'	in eōme	rēnt

Varieties of Fish.

trout	dōl' phin ⁴⁶
brēam	dog fish
pike	būr bot
bāss	grāy ling
dāce	gūr net
eārp	lām prey
chūb	min now
eod	pīpe fish
eel	pōl lack
līng	pōr poise ²⁶
pērch	pīlch ard
pout	sun fish
rōach	sēa-eārp
ray	swōrd-fish
shārk	tau tog
whāle ⁴⁹	tūn ny
white	tūr bot
smēlt	whīt ing ⁴⁹

Nouns.

əm' bers	cĭn' ders	eōals
sym bol	em blem	type
kĭnd ness	fā vor	grace
fār del	bŭn dle	päck
fŭr row	chan nel	groove
gām bol	frol ie	prānk
gath ers	puck ers	fōlds
hār bor	hā ven	port
mān ner	mēth od	mode
mam mon	rich es	wēalth
bee tle	mal let	maĭll
mōn ey	spē cie ⁷⁶	eāsh
out line	eon tōur'	sketch
pēr sons	pēo' ple	fōlks
pŭp pet	mām met	dōll
ran eor	mal ice	spĭte
ras eal	seoun drel	knave

Birds and Fowls.

brānt	bĭt' tern
erāne	bus tard
erow	buz zard
daŭ	eon dor
dōve	euck oo
dŭck	eŭl ver
drāke	chick en
fĭnch	fāl eon
goose	gān der
gŭll	gos ling
grouse	how let
hēn	hŭm bird
haw ^k	kill deer
jāy	lin net
kite	mār tin
lār ^k	māg pie
loon	ōs trich

spēe' ter	phān' tom ⁴⁶	ghōst	owl	pĭg' eon ⁸⁸
sub jeet	top ie	theme	quāil ⁶²	pheas ant ⁴⁶
suf frage	bal lot	vote	rook	rad dock
tat tle	gōs sip	prate	snipe	spar row
vĭr gin	māid en	maid	stōrk	stār ling
vĭz ard	vĭs or	māsk	swan	tŭr key
de fēet'	blem ish	fault	thrush	vŭlt ūre ⁴⁰
de sĭgn	pŭr pose	plān	wren	wid geon ⁵²
dē eree	ē diet	law	ēa' gle	man a kin
de vĭce	prōj eet	sehēme	e meu	pel i ean
ef fēets	chat tels	goods	hēr on	ea nā' ry
ho tel	tav ern	ĭnn	ĭ bis	swal' low
fĭre' lock	mus ket	gun	pār rot	snōw bird
thrōt tle	wind pipe	thrōat	rā ven	ma eaw'
prōc ess	meth od	course	rōb in	pēa' eock
os tent	tō ken	show	tēal	māl lard
sā vor	o dor	taste	tērn	sis kin
mis tāke'	ēr ror	fault	geese	pār tridge
pre tēxt	pre tēnsē	shōw	bēv' y	rēd wing

Adjectives.			Weapons of War.	
dūl' cet	lūs' cious ⁶⁷	sweet	balls	būl' bo
frae tious ⁷¹	snap pish	erōss	darts	eut lass
gal lant	val iant ⁸⁹	brāve	dirks	eār bīnē
stūr dy	hārd y	strōng	gūns	eān non
squal id ⁶²	fīlth y	foul	pīkes	dag ger
swarth y	taŵ ny	dārk	spearē	hal berd
sūb tle	erāft y	slī	swords	mōr tar
spōrt ive	plāy fūl	gay	States of Water.	mūs ket
vāp id	taste less	stale		pis tol
vēr dant	vi rent	green	rāin	pon iard ²
vīv id	live ly	brīght	haīl	rī fle
aus tere'	rīg id	stērn	snow	sa ber
be nign	grā cious ⁶⁷	kīnd	ice	fu see'
de mure	so ber	grave	frōst	spon toon
in fīrm	fee ble	weak	dew ²²	fīre' lock
su pērb	shōw y	grānd	mīst	fire-arms

SECTION IX.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

AE CĒPT', to receive with favor.

EX CĒPT, to leave out.

AE CĒSS', a near approach.

EX CĒSS, improper indulgence.

AF FĒET', to operate upon.

EF FĒET, result; influence.

A LOUD', loudly; audibly.

AL LOWED, suffered to pass. [of.

AP PRĀISE', to estimate the value

AP PRĪSE, to inform; make known.

ĀR' RANT, very bad; wicked.

ĒR RAND, the business of one sent.

ĒR RANT, wandering; wild.

BĀR' ON, a title of nobility.

BĀR REN, unfruitful; sterile.

ĈĀR' ROT, a vegetable.

ĈĀR AT, a weight of four grains.

ĈĀST' ER, a small wheel.

ĈĀS TOR, a beaver.

ĈĒNS' ER, a vase for incense.

ĈĒN BOR, one who censures.

DE CĒASE', a departure from life.

DIS ĒASE, sickness; disorder.

DE SCĒNT', a coming down; line.

DIS SCĒNT, to differ in opinion. [age

DE SĒRT', merit; worth.

DES SĒRT, a service of fruits.

DĪ' VERS, several; sundry.

DĪ VĒRSE, different; unlike.

E MĒRGĒ', to rise out of.

IM MĒRGĒ, to plunge into.

FĖL' LOW, to go or come after. [ed.

FĀL' LOW, land plowed but not sow.

FĒLL' ER, one who cuts down

FĒL LOW, an associate. [trees.

FĪSH' ER, one who catches fish.

FĪS SŪRE^{69 40}, a cleft; a chasm.

GĒN' IUS⁸⁰, a peculiar native gift.

GĒ NUS, a group of species.

GLĀ' ZĪĒ⁹⁰, one who sets glass.

GLĀ CĪĒR, ice-field of the Alps.

HĖL' LOW, empty; a low place.

HĀL LOW, to keep sacred.

Ī' DLĒ, not employed; lazy.

Ī DOL, an image to be worshiped.

Ī DYL, a short pastoral poem.

SECTION X.

Nouns.

äd' age
 baw ble
 bīb ber
 sub stance
 bōl ster
 brīg and
 eus tom
 fōr ceps
 gärb age
 gēn tile
 hub bub
 āl ment
 pu pil
 rāp ine
 ser aph⁴⁶
 ten or

pröv' erb
 gew gaw²²
 tīp pler
 bod y
 eush iōn⁸⁴
 bān dit
 prae tice
 pin cers
 ōf fal
 hēa then
 tu mult
 ill ness
 stū dent
 plūn der
 cher ub
 pūr port

sāy' ing
 tri fle
 drīnk er
 mat ter
 pil low
 rob ber
 ū sage⁴⁰
 nīp pers
 ref ūse
 pā gan
 ūp roar
 sick ness
 schol ar
 pil lage
 ān gel
 mean ing

Species of Plants.

bār' tram
 bē hen
 bēn net
 bŭl rush
 bŭr dock
 bur net
 eāb bage
 eas sia⁸¹
 eat tāil
 eat nip
 eow itch
 eow slip
 eōlts foot
 eōck le
 eum in
 eōm frey

thrall' dōm
 vōr tex
 as sault'
 af fāirs
 be hēst
 re sponse
 dās' tard
 hēar sāy
 ēs say

slāv' er y
 ēd dy
 at tück'
 eon cērns
 eom mānd
 re plŷ
 eow' ard
 rū mor
 at tēpt'

Adjectives.

ärt' ful
 ēa ger
 gīb bous
 bōsk y
 elām my
 dis mal
 stā ble
 seānt y
 mŭrk y

eraft' y
 är dent
 eōn vex
 syl van
 vis eous
 lū rid
 fixed⁸²
 spār ing
 eloud y

bōnd' age
 whīrl pool⁴⁹
 ōn set
 bus i ness¹⁷
 man date
 an swer
 pol troon'
 re pōrt
 trī al

eūn' ning
 ēarn est
 round ing
 wōd y
 stīck y
 gloom y
 stēad y
 nar row
 ob seüre'

dāi' sy
 fēn nel
 gār lie
 gŭn seng
 hys sop
 ī vy
 ka li
 lēn til
 let tuce¹⁷
 lōv age
 lī ehen
 mād der
 mal low
 man drake
 mil let
 ear rot
 mul len
 mus tard
 asp ie

Adjectives.

dūmp' ish	stū' pid	sleep' y
mōr tal	dēad ly	fā tal
noi sōme	nox ious ³⁰	hūrt ful
pā geant	pomp ous	shōw y
rēck less	heed less	eāre less
sēn iōr ³⁰	ēld er	ōld er
sēr rate	jag ged	nōtch ed
som ber	dusk y	gloom y
ta ^w dry	gaud y	shōw y
tū mid	tūr gid	swōll en
a fār'	re mōte'	dīs tant
ur bāne	po lite	gen teel'
erȳp' tie	oe eūlt	hīd' den
frou zy	mūs' ty	fet id
lout ish	elown ish	elum sy
sē eret	pri vate	un seen'
way ward	fro ward	per vērse

Tree and its Fr

chēr' ry
chest nut
cit ron
āl mōnd
āp ple
lem on
man" go
or ange
wal nut
ēof fee
ōl ive
pā pa^w
guā' va³³

Trees.

mā' ple
mȳr tle
āl ōe

Verbs.

ab sōlvē'	ae quīt ³²	dis chārgē'	ū' pas ⁴⁰
ab stāin	re frāin	for beār	stād dle
ae quaint ³²	ap prise	in fōrm	as pen
ae eōrd	as sēnt	a gree	ban yan
as sērt	a vēr	af fīrm	eam phor ⁴⁶
be guīle	de lūde	de cēive	cē dar
eo ērce	eon strain	eon pēl	cy press
eon fūte	re fute	dis prōve	fūs tie
eam mune	eon vērse	dis eōurse	hem lock
de fēr	de lāy	post pone	lau rel
en trēat	be seech	im plōre	līn den
en hānce	aug mēnt	in erease	pop lar
ex ceed	ex cel	sur pass	man" grove
in vēnt	eon trīve	de vīse	ār' bute
maīn tāin	sup port	sus tain	pōck wōd
pro rogue	pro trāet	pro lōng	eam wood
re cede	re trēat	with draw	dog wood
re store	re tūrn	re plāce	log wood
			rōse wood

Verbs.

por tēnd'
re nounce
bäck' bite
eon vey'
de prāve
dis tūrb
eā hōrt
ex pānd
ex pound
en sūe
im pede
in tēnd
pre diet
bīck' er
bab ble
erum ple
fūr bish

pre sāge'
dis own
de fame
trans port
eor rūpt
mo lest
ad vīse
dis tēnd
ex plāin
sue ceed
re tård
de sīgn
fore tēll
jān" gle
prat' tle
rum ple
būrn ish

fore shōw'
dis elaim
slān' der
ear ry
vī" ti āte
trōūb' le
eoun sel
di lāte'
un fold
fōl' low
hin der
pūr pose
fore shōw'
wran" gle
prāte
wřink' le
pol ish

Species of Plants.

ōn' iōn³⁹
pārs nep
pars ley
pūmp kin
plant ain
rad ish
sal ad
scall iōn³⁹
sor rel
tān sy
tēa sel
thīs tle
tū lip
tūr nip
rĥū bārb
mēl on
bam boo'

glīt' ter
nūrt ūre⁴⁰
shāck le
dan dle
grum ble
ig nīte'
ōf' fer
rēck on
sol ace
res pite
a lārm'
af flēt
em broil
trans āet
un brāce
sēe' ond
wār rant
pēr feet
op pūgn'

glīs' ten
nour ish
hop ple
ea rēss'
eom plāin
in flāme
pre sēt
eom pūte
eom sole
sus pēnd
stārt' le
dis trēss'
in volve
per fōrm
re lāx
sup pōrt
se eure
fīn' ish
op pōse'

spārk' le
chēr ish
fet ter
fon dle
mūr mur
kīn dle
pro pōse'
nūm' ber
eom fort
de lāy'
frīght' en
trōūb le
dis trāet'
mān' age
slack en
pro mōte'
in sūre³⁹
eom plēte
at tāck

Dogs.

bār' bet
bān dog
bēa gle
mās tiff
pūp py
span iel³⁹

Shrubs.

al' der
brī er
ha zel
hēn bano

Trees.

rēd'-ōak
līve-oak
blāck-oak
white-oak⁴⁹
wīl low
shad dock

SECTION XI.

Participles.

blink' ing
chat ting
crook ing
cānt ing
drag ging
drub bing
deal ing
ford ing
fūs ing
fling ing
grub bing
gull ing
hail ing
hoist ing
heal ing
harm ing
jad ing

wink' ing
talk ing
bend ing
toss ing
draw ing
beat ing
trad ing
wad ing
smelt ing
east ing
dig ging
trick ing
call ing
rais ing
eur ing
hurt ing
tir ing

Participles.

blōs sōm ing
eā per ing
cēn sūr ing^{oo}
eol or ing
fām ish ing
hee tor ing
lā bor ing
nūm ber ing
pūr chas ing
plūn der ing
pil fer ing
red den ing
riv et ing
sev er ing
tow er ing
trāv ers ing
wān der ing

blōw
skyp
blām
dye ing
stārv ing
vēx ing
toil ing
count ing
buī ing
rōb bing
stēal ing
blūsh ing
elinch ing
pārt ing
sōar ing
erōss ing
rōv ing

lōan' ing
laud ing
lāsh ing
lēap ing
push ing
pil ing
play ing
quilt ting
shut ting
slāy ing
tēst ing
tī ing
veer ing
vēnd ing
wāit ing
wīn ning
wīnd ing
warp ing
stār ing

lēnd' ing
prāis ing
whīp ping
jump ing
tūrg ing
hēap ing
sport ing
leav ing
elōs ing
kill ing
trī ing
bind ing
chang ing
sell ing
stāy ing
gain ing
tūrn ing
twīst ing
gāz ing

a void' ing
as sīst ing
be stōw ing
be fīt ting
eon fīd ing
dif fūs ing
de fray ing
ex tēnd ing
e vinc ing
per fōrm ing
re tāin ing
re pōs ing
sa lūt ing
in elīn ing
wāy/ lay ing
wea ry ing
se erēt' ing
re būk ing
pe rūs ing

shūn' ning
āid ing
gīv ing
sūit ing
trūst ing
spread ing
pāy ing
reach ing
prōv ing
dō ing
hōld ing
rēst ing
greet ing
lēan ing
wātch ing
tīr ing
hīd ing
chīd ing
read ing

SECTION XII.

Adverbs.

Adverbs.

apt' ly
 briēf ly
 blānk ly
 elēan ly
 bāre ly
 cheer ly
 dū ly
 faint ly
 frānk ly
 firm ly
 fleet ly
 frēsh ly
 gent ly
 glib ly
 good ly
 grōss ly

fit' ly
 shōrt ly
 pāle ly
 nice ly
 mere ly
 live ly
 fit ly
 fee bly
 free ly
 strōng ly
 swīft ly
 new ly²²
 sōft ly
 smooth ly
 eōme ly
 eōarse ly

bāsh' ful ly
 drēar i ly
 dīs tant ly
 fā tal ly
 fīlth i ly
 fōr ward ly
 grāte ful ly
 gīb ing ly
 hāp pi ly
 hand some ly
 hārm ful ly
 heārt i ly
 heed ful ly
 hō li ly
 lāv ish ly
 lē gal ly

mōd' est ly
 gloom i ly
 re mōte' ly
 mōr' tal ly
 dīrt i ly
 ēa ger ly
 plēas ant ly
 seōrn ful ly
 lūck i ly
 grāce ful ly
 hūrt ful ly
 sin cēre' ly
 eāre' ful ly
 pī ous ly
 waste ful ly
 law ful ly

grūff' ly
 gāy ly
 low ly
 mild ly
 plain ly
 pērt ly
 plūmp ly
 poor ly
 rīght ly
 sage ly
 shārp ly
 slāck ly
 seant ly
 snag ly
 stōrn ly
 strīet ly
 vāst ly
 bāse ly
 queer ly⁶²

rōugh ly⁴⁵
 fīne ly
 meek ly
 eālm ly
 elēar ly
 smārt ly
 round ly
 mēan ly
 jūst ly
 wīse ly
 keen ly
 loose ly
 seārce ly
 sāfe ly
 hārsh ly
 elōse ly
 great ly
 vile ly
 odd ly

prū' dent ly
 plāy ful ly
 pēn sive ly
 pēace ful ly
 pee vish ly
 pēr feet ly
 per vēse' ly
 po līte ly
 pre cise ly
 prī vate ly
 slūg gish ly
 sin ful ly
 seant i ly
 tim id ly
 tac it ly
 ver i ly
 vī' cious ly
 dē cent ly
 stīn gi ly

dis ereet' ly
 spōrt' ive ly
 so ber ly
 qui et ly⁶²
 frēt ful ly
 eom plēte' ly
 stūb' born ly
 gen teel' ly
 eā āet ly
 sē eret ly
 la zi ly
 wīck ed ly
 nar row ly
 eow ard ly
 sī lent ly
 cēr tain ly
 eor rūpt' ly
 prōp' er ly
 nig gard ly

SECTION XIII.

Nouns.		Nouns.		Qua
āl' ti tūde	height	af fēē' tion ⁷⁹	love	ā
bev er age	drīnk	ārm' is tice	trūce	be
ean ti ele	sōng	bra vā' do	brāg	bi
eal ū met ⁴⁰	pīpe	cæ sū rā	pause	eo
eon di ment	sauce	eol līs iōn ⁸²	elāsh	eā
erā ni um	skūll	eon eus sion ⁸⁰	shock	eōl
crū ci fix	erōss	eon vēr sion ⁷⁸	chānge	dee
dēs ti ny	fāte	eon tū sion ⁹¹	brūise	dōg
dom i cile	house	eom pūl sion	fōrce	ēlk
fīrm a ment	skȳ	de cep tion	cheat	fāw
fūr be low	flounce	di ree tion	eourse	gōat
fō li age	lēaves	līg' a tūre	bānd	hārt
gēm i ni	twīns	mo nās' tie	mōnk	hōg
eon fi dence	trust	o bēi sance	bow	hōrse
id i ot	fool	o ra tion	speech	hīnd
in te ger	whōle	pa vīl iōn ⁸⁹	tēnt	hound
lār' ce ny	thēft	po tā' tion ⁷⁹	draught ⁴⁵	māre
lāt i tūde	breadth	eāt' a logue	līst	mūle
lon gi tude	length	nō ble man	peer	moose
mae ū lā ⁴⁰	spot	tēst a ment	wīll	ōx
moi e ty	hālf	tēr ma gant	seōld	rōe
ōr i gin	sōurce	vēs ti bule	porch	swine
or i son	prāy' er	Adjectives.		shote
pār a gram	pūn	bī' na ry	twō	sheep
pēr qui site ⁸²	fee	seūr ril ous	vīle	stāg
pār ent age	birth	sīn is ter	bād	steer
rēm e dy	eūre	sor row ful	sad	wōlf
ret i nue	train	sīm i lar	like	whēlp ⁴⁹
sus te nance	food	in fēr' tile	bāre	lamb
sūr' cin' gle	gīrth	pro dīg ious ⁴⁸	hūge	kid
seō ri a	drōss	un eom mon	rāre	pig
pā geant ry	shōw	prē' ter it	pāst	fox
hap hāz' ard	chānce	im po līte'	rūde	nag
man dā mus	wrīt	nēē' tar ous	sweet	eub
per eūs sion ⁸⁰	strōke	a cē' tous	sour	eūr

Verbs.

ədm' pro mit	plēdʒe
əoun ter fait	fōrʒe
El e vate	raize
heb e tate	blünt
jae ū late ⁴⁰	därt
lac er ate	teār
nav i gate	sāil
nom i nate	name
ob li gate	bind
in to nate	sound
pen e trate	pierce
pū ri fy	elēanse
rū mi nate	mūse
sīg ni fy	mean
tērm in ate	ēnd
tū me fy	swell
ūn du late	wāve

Verbs.

clē' a trize	hēal	eūre
fab rie ate	frame	buīld
flag el late	seotūrge	lash
gēr mi nate	sprout	bud
pāl pi tate	thrōb	bēat
tor re fy	pārch	dry
dis eol' or	tinge	stain
in hāb it	dwel	live
re lin quish ⁸⁷	lēave	quit ⁸²
vēg' e tate	sprout	grōw
sae ri fice ⁸⁵	slāy	kīll
des pu mate	frōth	fōam
en eūm' ber	lōad	elōg
ad vent ūre ⁴⁰	dāre	risk
in eūrv ate	bēnd	erōqk
tān' ta lize	tēase	plāgue
o ver stōck'	fīll	erowd

de mōn' strate	prōve
dis eōm fit	rout
en ām or	chārm
eā hib it	shōw
ex tin' guish ⁸³	quēnch ⁸²
un der stānd'	knōw
im por tūne	tūrge
gas eon ade	bōast
o ver eāst	eloud
o ver pāss	erōss
o ver tāke	eātch
un der mine	sap
seār' i fy	seratch
sur rēn' der	yīeld
sat' ū rate ⁴⁰	fīll
eor us eate	flash
pū tre fy	rot
eon trīb ūte	give
de nūd ate	strip

Nouns.

grāv' i ty	weight	hēft
log ger head	dōlt	dunce
mēr chan dise	goods	wāre ⁸²
sēp ul eher	grāve	tōmb
spee ta ele	show	sīght
in cīs' iōn ⁹²	gāsh	eūt
māg' ni tūde	bulk	sīze
sig na tūre	sign	mārk

Adjectives.

ex plīc' it	elēar	plāin
in trep id	brave	bold
la eon ie	brief	shōrt
prīn' ci pal	main	chiēf
sā pi ent	sage	wīse
mēt tle sōme	brīsk	gay
val or ous	brāve	bold
vig or ous	strōng	stout
vīrt ū ous ⁴⁰	gōd	chāste

SECTION XIV.

Nouns.		Nouns.	
ăn' nals	ehrôn' i eles	bă' sis	foun dă' t
ăl ien ⁸⁹	for eign er	eha os	eon fa sion
bo nus	prē mi um	eôn cert	a gree me
căp tive	prīs on er	dis eount	de dŭe tion
cen sus	num ber ing	ex it	de părt ūr
chī na	pōr ce lăin	her ald	pro elăim
elois ter	nŭn ner y	jŭ rist	ci vīl ian ⁸⁹
chăp man	mărk et man	ni ter	sălt pē ter
des ert	wīl der ness	nui sance	an noy anc
găr ner	gran a ry	pa tron	sup pōrt er
gĕn try	gen tle men	prōc ess	pro ceed ing
hom age	rev er ence	sēe tion ⁷⁹	di vīs iōn ⁹²
jus tice	eq ui ty ⁵	trăi tor	be trăy er
in quest ⁶²	in quī' ry	ty ro	be gīn ner
nun ciō ⁶⁷	mēs' sen ger	ŭne tion	a noint ing
out rage	vī o lence	vēr sion ⁷⁸	trans lă tion
mīd' riff	dī a phragm ⁴⁶	be quēst ⁶²	lĕg' a cy
păr son	elĕr gy man	de spăir	hōpe less ness
pĕas ant	eoŭn try man	ga zĕtte	news pa per ²³
pil grim	trav el er	gran dee	nō ble man
pōrt er	ear ri er	fa tigue	wea ri ness
prōx y	sub sti tute		Adjectives.
quan tum ⁶²	quan ti ty	eôn' trite	pĕn' i tent
săm ple	spĕc i men	dō cile	tĕach a ble
sŭr plus	ō ver plus	du ly	prōp er ly
vĭe tor	eôn quer or ⁵⁷	fī nite	lim it ed
vă grant	vag a bond	yōuth ful	jŭ ve nile
vīg or	en er gy	di vĕrsĕ'	dīf fer ent
wiz ard	eôn jur er	dis jūnet	sep a rate
mad ness	dis trăe' tion ⁷⁹	gro tesque ⁵⁷	lŭ di erous
mō tive	in dŭce ment	un săfe	hăz ard ous
dis lĭke'	a vĕr sion ⁷⁸	eōst' ly	ex pĕn' sive
de fĕnse	pro tĕe tion	hărm less	in nox ious ⁶⁹
nĕg leet	o mis sion ⁹⁰	a kĭn'	re lăt ed
fărm' er	hŭs' band man	ab strŭse	dīf' fi cult

Adjectives.

pō' tent	pow' er ful
rūth less	pīt i less
sūn dry	sev er al
stag nant	mō tion less ⁷⁹
dead ly	de strūet' ive
eon stant	un chāng ing
bank rupt	in sōlv ent
dē cent	be eom ing
fāl low	un sōwed'
mōr bid	dis eased
ō val	el līp' tie
pēp tie	di gēst ive
a wāre'	ap prīsed'
eon dīgn	de sērvēd
re bate	de dūe' tion
se date	eom pōsed'
de void	dēs' ti tute

Verbs.

ae eōu' ter	e quīp' ⁶²
be wīl der	eon fūse
eon sum mate	pēr' feet
de tēr mine	de cīde'
en eom pass	sur round
en vēl op	in wrāp
ex pā ti āte ⁷¹	en lārge
re eov er	re gāin
ār' ro gate	as sume
ag i tate	dis tūrb
āl ien ate ⁸⁰	es trānge
eāl eu late	eom pute
eul ti vate	im prōve
erim i nate	ae eūse
ded i eate	de vote
det o nate	ex plode
der o gate	de trāet

Verbs.

a māze'	as tōn' ish
de rānge	dis ōr der
il lume	en līght en
cap size'	o ver tūrn'
dis seīze	dis pos sēs
de tāch	dis en gāge
in speet	eā ām' ine
im pend	o ver hāng'
pre vāil	o ver eōme
sub vērt	o ver thrōw
rēs' eue	de līv' er
re quīte ⁶²	rēe' om pense
out root	ex tīr' pate
en rīch	fēr' til ize
out wit	o ver rēach'
dīf' fer	dis a gree
sun der	sēp' a rate
rī val	em ū late ⁴⁰

ēd' ū eate ⁴⁰	in strūet'
ex pi ate	a tōne
ex pli eate	un fold
grat i fy	in dūlge
it er ate	re pēat
mys ti fy	ob seure
mit i gate	as suage ³⁶
mul ti ply	in erease
mag ni fy	en lārge
man ci pate	en slāve
ōr na ment	a dōrn
pāc i fy	ap pēase
glō ri fy	ex tōl
tōl er ate	al low
ree ti fy	eor rēet
ter rī fy	frīght en
un der tāke'	en gāge'
re eāpt' ūre ⁴⁰	re take
hār' mo nize	a gree

Verbs.

prôph' e sý⁴⁵
rät i fy
ren o vate
vil i fy
vin di eate
äl ter eate
ex pe dite
eat e ehise
eom pli ment
eon se erate
eor ru gate
ful mi nate
guär an ty
ir ri gate
in du rate
mad o fy
mol li fy

pre diet'
eon firm
re new²³
de fäme
de fënd
wrän" gle
hāst en
quēst iön⁶²
fiat ter
hal low
wrink le
thun der
wər rant
wə ter
hārd en
moist en
sôft en

Nouns.

är cā' na
ap pār el
a sý lum
a vül sion⁷⁸
au rō ra
a bün dance
al li ance
eom būs tión⁸⁰
eom mō tión⁷⁹
eog nī' tión
de cērp' tión
dis cī ple
ef fül gence
e nig ma
e pis tle
er rā tum
eā ēr tión

sē'
elōt
rēf i
rend
mōrn
plēn
ūn iōn
būrn i
tū mu
knōwl
pluck i
lēarn ei
brīght i
rīd dle
let ter
er ror
ef fōrt

scīn' til late
e lōn" gate
en rāpt' ūre⁴⁰
im āg ine
ap per tāin'
eōn' tro vert
eo a lēscē'
cir eum vent
ef fer vesce
in ter diet
per se vēre
rep re hēnd
ad ver tise
dis ap pear
eoun ter vaīl
o ver poise
eon dēn' sate
be spat ter
trans fig ūre⁴⁰

spärk' le
lēngth en
trans pōrt'
fān' cy
be lōng'
dis pūte
ū nite⁴⁰
de ceive
fer mēnt
fēr bid
per sist
re prōve
pūb' lish
van ish
bal ance
out weigh'
eom prēss
sprīnk' le
trans fōrm'

ex eūr' sion⁷⁸
in sūr gent
mo nī' tión
per mis' sion⁸⁰
phy si' cian⁴⁶
quin tes' sence⁶²
sa li va
sue cēs sion⁸⁰
su dā tión⁷⁹
vo lī' tión
bag a tēlle'
āp' er tūre
lev i ty
mag ni tūde
mut ter er
rab id ness
quī et ness⁶²
ma tūre' ness
lēg' a cy

rām' bōng
reb el
wārning
lī cense
dōe tor
es sence
spit tle
sē riēs
swēat ing
will ing
trī fle
ō pen ing
light ness
great ness
grūm bler
mad ness
cālm ness
ripe ness
be quēst⁶²

Nouns.

Nouns.

' i ty frīend' ship
 o ny an" guish³⁶
 te pāst fōre' taste
 lep sy blīnd ness
 eh i teet build er
 ēv i ty shōrt ness
 al um ny slān der
 āt ti lāge gris tle
 āt a plasm pōul tice
 hīv al ry knight hōd
 ēv e nant eōn traet
 ēus to dy keep ing
 det ri ment dām āge
 dis si dence dis eord
 dī a ry joŭr nal
 ēd i fice buīld ing
 em bas sy mes sāge

pau' ci ty few' ness²²
 pōp ū lace⁴⁰ pēo ple
 prōs e lyte eōn vert'
 plēn i tūde full ness
 pū gil ist bōx er
 rau ci ty hōarse ness
 rēg i men di et
 rēg is ter rēe ord
 res er voir³⁷ cis tern
 rū bī go mil dew²²
 sā' pi ence wis dōm
 sōl i tūde lōne ness
 spec i men sām ple
 spee ū lum⁴⁰ mir ror
 sum ma ry ab straet
 tet a nus lock jaw
 fal la cy de cēit'

en" tre pōt'⁴ wāre' house
 fām' i ly house hold
 frip per y trī fles
 gib ber ish jār gon
 hār mo ny eōn eord
 hūs band ry till āge
 in eu bus nīght māre
 lib er ty free dōm
 man a ele shāck le
 men di eant beg gar
 ō di um hā tred
 rēs i due rēm nant
 pū ri ty elēan ness
 pār a mōur lōv er
 par a digm mōd el
 vo eā' tion⁷⁹ eall ing
 pār' a pet rām part
 eon vēr' sion⁷⁸ tūrn ing
 aūx īl ia ry³⁹ hēlp er

hār' le quin⁵⁷ buf foon'
 māl a dy dis ēase
 a chiēve' ment ex ploit
 in tēn tion⁷⁹ de sīgn
 im mēr sion⁷⁸ plūng' ing
 re dēmp tion ran sōm
 eom paet ness elōse ness
 trans gress or sīn ner
 eon cīse ness brīēf ness
 prōd' i gy wōn der
 āir i ness gāy ness

Adjectives.

ān' nu al yēar' ly
 ar ro gant haugh ty
 eā pa ble ā ble
 eŭr so ry hās ty
 dēe ū ple⁴⁰ tēn fold
 des pe rate hōpe less
 plaū si ble spē cious⁵⁷

Adjectives		Adjectives	
dū' bi ous	doubt' ful	de fī' eient	want'
du pli eate	doūb' le	ef ful' gent	shīn i
dūr a ble	lāst ing	e las tie	sprīng
ēl e gant	grāce ful	fa cē tious ⁷¹	spōrt i
fin i eal	fōp pish	li quēs cent ⁸²	mēlt i
fōrt ū nate ⁴⁰	luck y	qui es cent	rest in
frūe tu ous	frūit' ful	vī vā cious ⁶⁷	līve ly
hid e ous	frīght ful	āe' eu rate	e x āet'
in do lent	la zy	eoūrt e ous	po līte
lū mi nous	shīn ing	suf fī' cient	e nough
lu so ry	play ful	tān' ta mount	ē' qual ⁸²
māx i mum	great est	prob a ble	like ly
dis gūst' ful	loath sōme	quād ru ple	four fold
nēg' li gent	heed less	quīn tu ple	five fold
ō di ous	hāte ful	sē ri ous	sōl emn
op por tūne'	time ly	so nō rous	sound ing
pēt' ū lant ⁴⁰	frēt ful	sūmpt' ū ous ⁴⁰	eōst ly
pon der ous	weight y	trip li eate	three fold

SECTION XV.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

LĒV' EE, an assembly of visitors.	PŪM' ICE, a light, porous stone.
LĒV' Y, to impose and collect. [tion.]	PŌM ACE, fruit crushed or ground.
LĒAV' EN, that causes fermenta-	PĪs' TIL, the point of a flower.
E LĒV' EN, ten with one added.	PĪs TOL, the smallest of fire-arms.
MĀR' TIN, a kind of swallow.	PĪT' IED, had sympathy for.
MĀR TEN, a kind of weasel. [ly.]	PĪT TED, marked by the small-pox.
MĒD' DLE, to take part officious-	PRI' ER, one who pries.
MĒD AL, piece of metal, stamped.	PRI OR, before; formerly.
MŪs' TERED, collected, as troops.	RĒD' DISH, somewhat red.
MŪS TARD, a plant and its seed.	RĀD ISH, an esculent plant. [things.]
ŌT' TER, an amphibious animal.	RE CĒIPT', direction for making
ŌT TAR, the essence of roses.	RĒC' I PE, a medical prescription.
PĀS' TOR, the minister of a church.	RĒL' IE, that which remains.
PĀST ŪRE ⁴⁰ , grazing land. [goods.]	RĒL IET, a widow.
PĒD' DLE, to travel and retail	STĀT' ŪE ⁴⁰ , a carved image.
PĒD AL, foot-key of a piano, &c.	STĀT ŪRE ⁴⁰ , the height of a man.
PĒND' ANT, a long narrow flag at	TĀL' ENTS, natural abilities.
PĒND ENT, hanging. [mast-head.]	TĀL ONS, the claws of a bird.
PĪL' LAR, a supporting column.	TĒN' OR, purport; part in music.
PĪL LOW, a cushion for the head.	TĒN' ŪRE ⁴⁰ , a holding, as of lands.
PĪ NY, abounding with pines.	TRĒA TIES, compacts of nations.
PĒ' O NY, a plant and flower.	TRĒA TISE, a written discourse.

SECTION XVI.

Verbs.

Kinds of Cloth.

děe' o rate	a dörn'	děck	băz' at
eū lo gize ⁴⁰	ex tōl	prāise	bat ist
gōr mand ize	de vour	gōrge	ben gal'
ŷn ti mate	sug gēst	hīnt	bōn' ten
in sti gate	in cīte	ŷrge	blank et
lib er ate	re lease	free	buck ram
maeh i nate	eon trive	plān	buff in
rid i eule	de ride	mock	eām brie
stim ū late ⁴⁰	ex cite	rouse	eām let
eon jēet' ŷre ⁴⁰	sur mise	guēss	ean vas
in hib it	re strain	hīn' der	eār pet
eon de scēnd'	vouch safe	deign	eōt ton
dis em bārck	de bārck	lānd	eōs sas
un der gō	en dūre	beār	dām ask
dis sēv' er	sēv' er	pārt	drug get
nū' mer ate	num ber	eount	duf fel
ô's cil late	vī brate	swīng	flān' nel
pēr eo late	fīl ter	strāin	flor ence
sūf fo eate	stī fle	choke	fus tian ⁸⁹
ap pre hēnd'	ar rēst'	seize	grog ram
dis en gāge	de tach	loose	ging ham
oe eā' sion ⁹¹	pro dūce	eause	hol land
in hēr it	pos sēs	hēir	kēr sey
trān' quil ize ⁵⁷	al lāy	eālm	līn en
pac i fy	ap pease	seothe	lus tring
dis fīg' ŷre ⁴⁰	im pāir	mār	mus lin
ŷn' flu ence	per suāde ⁸⁸	mōve	sat in
dē vi ate	wān' der	strāy	tab by
dīs si pate	seāt ter	waste	vel vet
in sti tute	ap point'	fīx	bro eāde'
at tēm' per	sōft' en	fit	bāg' ging
o ver hāng'	pro jēet'	jut	nan keen'
de mōl' ish	de stroy	rāze	broād' eloth
ae qui ēsce ⁶²	as sēnt	yield	sheet ing
in ter mit	sus pend	cease	sāck ing

Nouns.			Species of Fish.
är' bi ter	üm' pīre	jūdge	a cān' th
eoun te nance	vis age	fāce	ba ril la
fals i ty	false hood	lie	cī cū ta
pīn na ele	sūm mit	tōp	nār cīs su
sen ti nel	sen try	guārd	po tā to
a mūse' ment	pās time	spōrt	to mā to
i o ta	tīt tle	jōt	to bāe eo
īm' pe tus	im pulse	force	cār' a way
pro bā' tion ⁷⁹	trī al	proof	cel e ry
quī' e tūde ⁸²	re pōse'	rest	cic e ly
dis sēn' sion ⁷⁸	dīs' eord	strife	cham o mile
är mā da	squad ron ⁸²	fleet	daf fo dīl
eon dūet or	lēad er	chiēf	eg lan tine
pō' ten cy	pow er	strēngth	hỹ a cinth
eūr ri ele	cār riāge	chāise	hēl le bore
eav i ty	eav ern	cave	jes sa mine
ōr di nance	stat ūte ⁴⁰	law	in di go
<hr/>			
čhev a liēr'	hōrse' man	knīght	lāv' en der
āl' i ment	nū tri ment	food	mar i gold
ärt i fice	strāt a gem	trīck	sā vor y
tēg ū ment ⁴⁰	eōv er ing	eōat	Trees.
ī dle ness	lā zi ness	slōth	būt' ter nut
āp er tūre	o pen ing	hole	but ton wood
im ple ment	u tēn' sil	tool	cin na mon
pōr ti eo	pī āz za	pōrch	eb o ny
sōr cer ess	en chānt ress	wītch	hick o ry
ad vān' tage	bēn' e fit	gāin	mul ber ry
me ān der	lab y rinth	maze	ev er green
dis prōf it	det ri ment	lōss	sye a more
<hr/>			
Adjectives.			
ōp' ū lent ⁴⁰	āf' flu ent	rīch	whīte-cē dar
im po tent	im be cile	wēak	rēd-ce dar
re lūe' tant	un wīll' ing	lōth	rōck-ma ple
trans pārent	pel lū cid	elear	sōft-ma ple
au thēn tie	gēn' ū ine ⁴⁰	trūe	bā o bab
re pul sive	for bīd' ding	eōld	ār bo ret
			ār bus cle

SECTION XVII.

Verbs.

at trīb' ūte⁴⁰
 a ban don
 as sem ble
 aē knowl edge
 in vēi gle
 ex erū ci ate⁷³
 in tēr pret
 pro mūl gate
 eās' ti gate
 rat i fy
 reg ū late⁴⁰
 sup pli eate
 eo in cīde'
 eom pre hēnd
 eon tra diet
 dī mīn' ish

as erībe'
 de sērt
 eon vēne
 a vow
 se dūce
 tor mēnt
 ex plāin
 pro mūlge
 chas tise
 eon fīrm
 ad jūst
 en trēat
 eon eūr
 in elūde
 gain sāy
 de erease

im pūte'
 for sake
 eol lēt
 eon fess
 en tice
 tōrt' ūre⁴⁰
 ex pound'
 pūb' lish
 pun ish
 sane tion⁷³
 ar rānge'
 im plore
 a gree
 eom prīse
 de ny
 lēss' en

Insecta.

ānt
 bee
 būg
 flēa
 fly
 mite
 gnāt
 mōth
 drōne
 louse
 tīck
 wōrm
 wasp
 breeze
 boud
 dōr

im bō' sōm
 be tō ken
 dis a vow'
 dis o bey
 o ver loqk
 īn' ter est
 pat ron ize
 nō ti fy

in elōse'
 fore show
 dis own
 re fuse
 in spēet
 eon cērn
 sup pōrt
 in fōrm

sur round'
 de nōte
 de ny
 neg lēt
 re view²³
 en gāge
 fā' vor
 pūb lish

Tools.

saw
 gouge
 rake
 spade
 plow
 shēars
 aū' ger
 chīs el
 elev is
 eōlt er
 hār row
 ham mer
 hatch et
 hāy-knife
 pītch fork
 sick le
 erā dle
 serāp er

Adjectives.

bār' bar ous
 bois ter ous
 hōr ri ble
 hal cy on
 prox i mate
 ul ti mate
 ma jēs' tie
 cīr' eu lar
 phre nēt' ic⁴⁶
 fāt' ū ous⁴⁰

erū' el
 noi sy
 drēad ful
 pēace ful
 near est
 fi nal
 state ly
 ro tūnd'
 frān' tie
 fool ish

brū' tal
 loud
 dīre
 eālm
 nēxt
 lāst
 grānd
 round
 mād
 wēak

Nouns.

prög' e ny	ôff' spring	Is' sūe ⁷⁶
sal a ry	stī pend	wā ges
sêrv i tūde	slāv er y	bōnd age
eon tōr' tion ⁷⁹	writh ing	twist ing
eur mūd geon ⁸⁰	nīg gard	mī ser
en grāv er	seulpt or	eārv er
eā ěm plar	pat tern	mōd el
re sem blance	sem blance	like ness
tār' di ness	lāte ness	slow ness
in jūne' tion	pre cept	eom mānd'
hōm' i ly	dis eōurse'	sêr' mon
apt i tūde	āpt' ness	fīt ness
bound a ry	prē cinet	lim it
ēe sta sy	rāpt ūre ⁴⁰	trans port
elēan li ness	nēat ness	pūre ness
ob tūse' ness	blūnt ness	dūll ness
eon eūr rence	a gree' ment	as sēnt'

Adjectives.

eā' ri ous	pū' trid	rōt' ten	ēll
cīr eum speet	eāu tious ⁷¹	prū dent	foot
jōe ū lar ⁴⁰	jo eōse'	wāg gish	īnch
jō vi al	jōl' ly	mer ry	pōle
pēnd ū lous ⁴⁰	hang ing	swing ing	rōd
sen sū al ⁶⁰	eār nal	flesh ly	rood
som no lent	drow sy	sleep y	mīle
prod i gal	pro fūse'	lav ish	yārd
ut ter most	ex treme	fūr thest	lēague
vīg i lant	a lērt	wāch fūl	Weights.
in sīp' id	vāp' id	tāste less	ounce
in hēr ent	in nāte'	īn born	pound
fē' eund	pro līf' ie	frūit fūl	drām
re līg' ious ⁴⁸	de vout'	pī ous	grāin
elan des tine	sē' eret	pri vate	tūn
īn fi nite	ēnd less	īm mēnsē'	Seats.
del i eate	dāin ty	tēn' der	stool
dif fer ent	un like'	dis tīnet'	bēnch

SECTION XVIII.

Adjectives.

Adjectives.

p' po site	sūit' a ble	im plīc' it	im plīed'
cul pa ble	blām a ble	in ces sant	un ceas' ing
v i dent	mān i fest	pa thet ie	af fēet ing
triv o lous	triv i al	prog nōs tie	fore shōw ing
m mi nent	im pēnd' ing	vin dīe tive	re venge ful
nū ta ble	chānge' a ble	sūb' se quent ⁶²	fōl' low ing
pēr ma nent	dūr a ble	trāi tor ous	treach er ous
pēr il ous	dān ger ous	tēm per ate	mod er ate
rel e vant	pēr ti nent	mēr ci less	hard heārt' ed
ris i ble	lāugh a ble ⁴⁵	ōb so lete	un ūsed ⁴⁰
stren ū ous ⁴⁰	yīg or ous	on er ous	būr' den sōme
spher ie al ⁴⁶	glob ū lar ⁴⁰	in fa mous	seān dal ous
mil i tant	fīght ing	ē qua ble ⁶²	ū ni form ⁴⁰
un stā' ble	in cōn' stant	in dūl' gent	hu mor ing
im mōr tal	un dī ing	ma tēr nal	mōth er ly
de vīce ful	in vēnt ive	ra pā cious ⁶⁷	rāv en ous

ām' bi ent	sur round' ing	ob sērv' ant	re gārd' ful
eō pi ous	a būn dant	er rāt ie	wān' der ing
dīs so lute	li cen tious ⁷¹	in vee tive	a bū' sive
in so lent	in sult ing	im pā tient ⁷¹	un ea sy
lī a ble	ex pōsed'	il le gal	un lāw ful
prōs per ous	sue cēss' ful	dis trūst ful	sus pī' cious
quēr ū lous ⁶⁰	eom plāin ing	im mod est	in dē cent
ea thār' tie	pūr ga tive	īn' tri eate	en tān' gled
eon tīn gent	eās ū al ⁶⁰	pre eō' cious ⁶⁷	pre ma tūre'
eo rus eant	glit ter ing	rēe' re ant	eow' ard ly
fa mil iar ⁶⁰	in ti mate	in dis ereet'	im prū' dent
fi dū cial ⁶⁷	eon fi dent	mār' vel ous	wōn' der ful
lo qua cious	talk a tive	nīg gard ly	sōr did ly
nu trī' tious	noūr ish ing	nō tion al ⁷⁹	fān ci ful
por tent ous	om in ous	mēd dle sōme	of fī' cious
pū' is sant	pow er ful	mū ti nous	se dī' tious
ru bēs cent	rēd den ing	om nīs' cient ⁷⁴	all-knōw' ing
tre men dous	ter ri ble	mi nā cious ⁶⁷	thrēat' en ing
il lic it	un lāw ful	me thōd ie	reg ū lar ⁴⁰

Learn		Learn	
ar' er age	mē dī un	de cō run	dē cen
tar ri er	ōb sta de	da ēn na	gōv en
cal en dar	al ma nas	e lū ir	cōr dī
com i ty	orū te sy	bēn' e fit	ad vān'
com ti nence	chās tī ty	en tī ty	cū lēt e
col lo quy ^m	dī a logue	ō pi ato	nar cot
den i zen	cit i zen	rēc ti tūdo	ūp' rīgō
dīg nī ty	nō ble ness	ren e gado	vag a bo
cū cha rist ^m	sāc ra ment	sat el lito	at tēnd'
ēt y mon	prim i tive	sen ti ment	o pīn iōn
ex i gence	tūrg en cy	sym pa thy	com pas
run a gato	fū gī tive	ten e menta	pos ses sī
grat i tūdo	thānk ful ness	dis ōr' der	dis tūrb a
hēa then ism	pā gan ism	fru ī tīōn	en joy mē
In dus try	dīl i gence	im pūs' tor	de cēiv er
In' scī ence	ig no rance	ne gā tīōn ⁷⁹	de mī al
mas sa ere	būrch er y	op po nent	op pōs er
mē te or	fīre' ball	par tī' tīōn	dī vīs' iōn ^m
nu di ty	na ked ness	pe tī' tīōn	en trēat y
pān to mime	mīm ie ry	pre cis' iōn ^m	eū āct ness
ped a gogue	school mās ter	pro vī so	eon dī' tīōn
pēr fi dy	trēach er y	re tēn tīōn ⁷⁹	re tāin ing
sāne ti tūdo	hō li ness	vē' he mence	vī o lence
seot o my	dīz zi ness	vēr ti go	gīd dī ness
pō tent ato	sōv er eign	vīs it ant	vīs it or
pu ni ness	līt tle ness	re pūb' lie	com'mon wealth
safe guārd	de fēse'	ō vert ūre ⁴⁰	pro pō sal
ār den cy	fēr' ven cy	ex tīne' tīōn	de strūe tīōn
Yd i om	dī a leet	a vēr sion ⁷⁸	a void ing
ab sti nence	tēm per ance	in cīte ment	in cēn tive
sē ere cy	prī va cy	com mo tīōn	ex cīte ment
pro fūse' ness	lāv ish ness	mi gra tīōn	re mōv al
chās tīte ment	eor rēc' tīōn ⁷⁹	a bāsh ment	eon fū sion ⁹¹
de fīle' ment	pol lū tīōn	ex pan sion	en lārgē ment
in eūr sion ⁷⁸	in va sion ⁹¹	sūf' fer ance	en dūr ance
ob sōrv ance	at tēn tīōn	leg a tōr'	test a tor

SECTION XIX.

Nouns.

elēm' en oy	lěn' i ty	mīld' ness
lū na tie	mā ni a	mād man
eōr pu lence	flesh i ness	fat ness
eāt a ract	wā ter fall	cas eāde'
lū na oy	mā ni a	mād' ness
bār ris ter	eom sel or	law yer
po sī' tīon	āt ti tūde	pōst ūre ⁴⁰
e ehī' nus	pōr eu pine	hēdge hog
oe eūr' rence	īn ci dent	e vēnt'
pre cēp tor	īn strūet' or	tū' tor
eon tri' tīon	eom pune tion ⁷⁹	re mōrsē'
re fee tion ⁷⁹	re fresh ment	re pāst
dis as ter	mis fōrt ūne ⁴⁰	mis hāp
eom pōs ure ³⁹	se dāte ness	eālm' ness
dis tēn tion	ex tēn sion ⁷⁸	strētch ing
eōn' gru ence	a gree ment	fit ness

Adjectives.

eōn' tra ry	ōp' po site	ād' vēse
ob sti nate	stub born	wīll' ful
fū ri ous	vī o lent	rāg ing
pli a ble	fīex i ble	pli ant
te di ous	wēa ri sōme	tire sōme
tēm po ral	sēe ū lar ⁴⁰	wōrld ly
ad hē' sive	te nā' cious ⁶⁷	stīck ing
e da cious ⁶⁷	vo ra cious ⁶⁷	greed y
īn tēr nal	īn tēs tine	īn ward
mo mēnt ous	īm pōr tant	weight y
ma lig nant	ma lī' cious	ma līgn'
fu gā cious ⁶⁷	vōl' a tile	fīy' ing
ter rīf ie	ter ri ble	fright ful
ēr' ū dite	īn strūet' ed	lēarn ed
mal a pert	īm' pu dent	sau cy
īn ex pōrt'	un skīll' ful	awk ward
īm ma tūre	īm pōr feet	un rīpe'
īn dis tīnet	eon fūsed'	ob seure

Verbs.

ăb' ro gate
 eom măs' sion³⁹
 dăv' as tato
 dep re date
 ne gŭ' ti ate⁷¹
 răv' er encc
 rec om penes
 im pli eate
 ap prē' ci ate⁷²
 in ūn date
 văc' il late
 dis ci plins
 dis eotr' age
 en vī ron
 dis eom pŭee'
 dis al low
 dis eon cĕrt

a bŏl' ish
 ăv' thor ize
 dĕs o late
 spŏ li ate
 stĭp ū late⁴⁰
 ven er ate
 eom pĕn' sate
 en tan' gle
 ăs' ti mate
 o ver flōw'
 flūet' ū ate⁴⁰
 ed ū eate⁴⁰
 dis heart' en
 en eom pass
 dis ōr der
 dis ap prŏve'
 in ter rŭpt

an năl'
 em pow'
 răv' age
 pluŋ der
 bār gain
 re vĕre'
 re pay
 in vŏlve
 vāl' ūe⁴⁰
 del ūge
 wā ver
 in strŭet
 de jeet
 sur round
 dis tŭrb
 re jĕet
 frŭs' trate

Nouns and Adjectives.

ap pār' ent
 eom' plāi sant
 ae eōrd' ant
 de pōrt ment
 di dăe tie
 fal lā cious⁶⁷
 fla gŭ' tious
 nar rā' tion⁷⁹
 ad hēr ent
 ȳn' di gence
 sye o phant⁴⁶
 es eu lent
 hār bĭn ger
 ăr se nal
 ob lā' tion
 plăas' ant ry
 rapt ūr ous⁴⁰
 in cĕn' tive

ōb' vi ous
 eotr' e ous
 eōn so nant
 de mĕan' or
 pre cĕp tive
 de cep tive
 a trō cious⁶⁷
 re hĕars al
 pār' ti san
 pĕn ū ry⁴⁰
 par a site
 ed i ble
 pre eotr' sor
 mag a zĭne'
 ōf' fer ing
 gāy e ty
 ăe stăt' ie
 stĭm' ū lus⁴⁰

ăv' i dent
 po lite'
 a gree ing
 be hāv iōr³⁹
 in strŭet ive
 de cĕit fŭl
 vĭl' lain ous
 re cĭ tal
 fŏl' low er
 pov er ty
 flat ter er
 ăat a ble
 fore rŭn' ner
 ăr m' o ry
 săe ri fice⁸⁶
 mer ri ment
 trans pōrt' ing
 in cĭte ment

SECTION XX.

Verbs.		Verbs.	
dis sēm' i nate	sprēad	ae eū' mu late	a māss'
de lin e ate	sketch	ae eōm pa ny	at tēnd
ex eō ri ate	skin	eom mū ni eate	im pārt
e vāe ū ate ⁴⁰	quit ⁶²	eon eāt e nate	eon nēt
ob nū bi late	eloud	eor rob o rate	eon fīrm
re frīg er ate	cool	de eap i tate	be hēad
in sin ū ate ⁴⁰	hīnt	e rad i eate	up root
Nouns.		Verbs.	
eom mōd' i ties	goods	eē ās per ate	en rāge
ap pa ri" tīon	ghōst	e vap o rate	eē hāle
hi' lār' i ty	mīrth	re an i mate	re vive
di reet o ry	guīde	re tal i ate	re quite ⁶²
me rid i an	noon	al lē vi ate	light' en
vi cis si tūde	chānge	ar tīe ū late ⁴⁰	ūt ter
lam en tā' tīon ⁷⁹	plaiñt	ea lum ni ate	slan der
os ten ta tīon	pōmp	eo ag ū late ⁴⁰	eūr dle
		de erep i tate	erāck le
Nouns and Adjectives.		in tēr' ro gate	quēs' tīon ⁸⁰
be nēf' i cent	kīnd	in vig or ate	strength en
i den ti eal	same	pre var i eate	quib ble ⁶²
per spie ū ous ⁴⁰	clear	pēr' e grin ate	joūr ney
en gāg ed ness	zeal	Miscellaneous.	
in def i nite	vague	ir ri gā' tīon ⁷⁹	wa' ter ing
ēq' ui ta ble ⁵⁷	jūst	re cēp' ta ele	re cēiv' er
est ū a ry ⁴⁰	frith	in quis i tive ⁶²	in quir ing
ex trēm' i ty	end	va eū i ty	ēmp' ti ness
in vet er ate	ōld	eon cīl i ate	pro pī' ti ate
e mā' oi ā ted ⁷²	lean	dis a būsē'	un de cēive'
in ter mīn' gle	mīx	ce lēs' tial ⁸⁹	hēav' en ly
īn' stru ment	tool	rēv' e nūe	in eōme
as sēs' ment	tāx	re mīs' sion ⁸⁰	pār don
lo eal i ty	plāce	in tel li gēnt	knōw ing
do nā tīon ⁷⁹	gīft	stu pid i ty	dūll ness
mīn' i mum	lēast	ap pre hēn' sive	fēar fūl
mū ti late	maim	in gēn' ious ⁸⁹	skīll fūl
sēp ul eher	tōmb	a cērb i ty	sour ness

Latin	English	Latin
a bŭ i ty	poŭ' er	bŭb
ac cŭ i ty	as cŭŭ'	cŭŭt
a nŭ i ty	dŭ tŭŭ	cŭp
a rŭ i ty	dry nŭŭ	cŭpe
ac dac i ty	bold nŭŭ	cloak
ac ŭ i a ry ^o	hŭp ing	frŭck
de bŭ i ty	wŭck nŭŭ	gown
de lŭ quŭ cy ^o	faŭ ŭr ^o	glŭve
de vex i ty	slŭp ing	quŭlt ^{es}
ex per i ment	tri al	rŭbe
e mol ŭ ment ^o	prŭf it	sŭck
ha bŭ i ment	clŭth ing	shŭrt
i den ti ty	same nŭŭ	shŭel
in sig ni a	bŭdg es	skŭrt
mag ni f i cence	grŭnd cŭr ^o	sŭck
ma lev o lence	ill-wŭll	scŭrf
men dac i ty	faŭŭ' hood	vŭŭt

Latin	English	Cloth.	Latin
pa rŭl y sis	pal' sy	bŭize	lŭn' i
pro prŭ e ty	fŭt ness	crŭpe	pŭck
pro fr' cien cy	prog ress	chŭnts ^{es}	rib bo
te mer' i ty	rash ness	felt	tŭp pet
rus tic i ty	rŭde ness	gauze	frill
sphe ric i ty ^o	round ness	lawn	Kinds of
a pol o gy	ex cŭŭŭ'	plŭid	ŭ' eorn
de eliv i ty	de scŭnt	plush	bŭr rel
dev as tŭ' tion ^o	hŭv' oe	rug	eur rant
er ŭ dŭ' tiŭn	lŭarn ing	sŭrge	dam ŭn
eo a li' tiŭn	ŭn iŭn ^o	sŭlk	fil bert
in de pend' ence	free dŭm	Shrubs.	mel on
eb ul li' tiŭn	boil ing	eŭne	nut meg
im mi nŭ' tiŭn	de erŭŭŭ'	hŭdge	eŭ eŭa
val e dŭe tiŭn	fŭre wŭll	hŭath	rai sin
g' ri eŭlt ŭr ^o	fŭrm' ing	roŭe	ha zel nut
il ehri tŭde	beaŭ ty	broom	pine'-ap ple
rŭar' age	ar rŭars'	thŭrn	mŭŭ ard
ten tŭ' tiŭn	sup port		wŭl nut

Adjectives.

a nōn' y mous	nāme' leas
eon viv i al	fēs tal
im pē ri al	roy al
in dīg e nous	nā tive
le git i mate	law ful
pos tē ri or	lāt ter
so līc it ous	anx ious ⁶⁰
sub sērv i ent	ūse ful ⁴⁰
ul tē ri or	fūr ther
ā' mi a ble	lōve ly
sāl ū ta ry ⁴⁰	whōle some
am i ea ble	frīend ly
ōr di na ry	com mon
sēe ond a ry	see ond
sed en ta ry	sit ting
tran si to ry	fleet ing
hor i zōn' tal	lēv el

Land.

eoūn' try
eoun ty
eān ton
īsl and
īstā mus
mount ain
prōv ince
prāi rie
Games.
bīll' iards ⁶⁰
check ers
raf fle
ten nis
Insects.
bee' tle
bēd bug
erick et

Furniture.

bēds
stools
bōwls
brooms
chāirs
chēsts
chūrn
elōck
desks
fōrks
jārs
knives
lāmps
mats
pans
pāils
plates

Miscellaneous.

eōn' trast	op po sī' tion
pref ace	in tro due' tion ⁷⁹
pre pēnsē'	pre eon cēived'
fore stall	an tīc' i pate
prīs' tine	ō rig i nal
spe' cial	par tie ū lar ⁴⁰
mōurn' ful	lām' ent a ble
mo dish	fash iōn a ble
lone ly	sol i ta ry
prē' cious	val ū a ble ⁴⁰
eē āet'	me thōd' ie al
tī dings	in tel li gence
rāv el	dis en tām' gle
want āge	de fī' cien cy
wōn der	ad mi rā' tion ⁷⁹
īn erease	aug men ta tion
pro fāne'	ir rēv' er ent
re buke	rep re hēn' sion ⁷⁸

gād' fly

bēan fly

a phis⁴⁶

bōt fly

ox fly

wee vīl

Salts.

āl' um

ep som

bō rax

glāub er's

gŷp sum

Bedding.

blānk' et

ham mock

mat tress

pal let

erā dle

pīl low

spoons

screen

stōves

stānds

tōngs

trāy

tīrns

wheels⁴⁹

dīsh' es

chī na

ba sīns

būck ets

plat ters

sō fa

sāl vers

tā bles

shōv els

pītch ers

bel lōws

SECTION XXI.

Miscellaneous.

			Water.
ce lēb' ri ty	re nown'	fāme	bāy
in ġen ū ous ⁴⁰	eān' did	frānk	eove
eri tē ri on	stand ard	rūle	creek
fas tīd i ous	squēam ish ⁶²	nīce	flood
de mār kā' tion ⁷⁹	līm it	bound	frith
ex pe dī' tīon	dis pātch'	speed	gulf
par tīc' i pate	par tāke	shāre	lake
nū' ga to ry	fū' tile	ūse' less ⁴⁰	pond
a bōm' i nate	ab hōr'	de tēst'	pool
in aū gu rate	in dūet	in vest	rill
pro erās ti nate	de fēr	de lāy	sēa
prog nōs tie ate	fore shōw	fore tēll	brook
re pū di ate	dis eārd	re ject	spring
ob līt er ate	e rāse	ef fāce	stream
ab brē vi ate	a brīdġe	shōrt' en	sound
ex pa tri ate	ēx' ile	bān ish	būrn
ae cēl' er ate	hās' ten	quīck' en ⁶²	Land.
as sid ū ous ⁴⁰	sēd ū lous ⁴⁰	dil i ġent	ēarth
māt' ri mo ny	wed lock	mar riāġe	eāpe
rep ū tā' tion ⁷⁹	re pūte'	ered it	isle
trep i da tion	trē' mor	trem bling	plāt
se vē' i ty	rīġ or	striet ness	stāte
in iq ui tous ⁵⁷	wick ed	un jūst'	town
in ad vērt' ent	head less	eāre' less	Beds.
ār tīl' le ry	ōrd nance	eān non	eouch
eom pat i ble	eon sīst' ent	sūit a ble	eōt
in teg ri ty	prōb i ty	hōn est y	bunk
mu nif i cent	ġen er ous	lib er al	Eartha.
pe ti' tīon er	sup pli cant	sup pli ant	elāy
si mīl' i tūde	sim i le	like ness	loam
me phit ie ⁴⁶	poi son ous	nōx ious ⁶⁰	mārl
eon trac tion	shōrt en ing	shrink ing	mōld
se eū ri ty	pro tēe' tion	sāfe ty	soil
in thrall ment	sērv' i tūde	bōnd āġe	līme
ma līġ ni ty	vīr ū lence	mal ice	chaġk

SECTION XXII.

Adjectives.

au spi' cious
eos met' ie
ārd' ū ous⁴⁰
hōr ta tive
nō ta ble
pla ea ble
pāl pa ble
par a mount
tūr bu lent
vīs i ble
vin ci ble
in tri eate
lū era tive
pro pī' tious
im promp' tu
sub āl tērñ

fā' vor a ble
beaū ti fī ing
la bō' ri ous
ad vī so ry
re märk a ble
ap pēas a ble
per cēp ti ble
su pē ri or
tu mūlt ū ous⁴⁰
dis cērn i ble⁸⁵
eōn' quer a ble⁵⁷
eom pli ea ted
prōf it a ble
mēr ci ful
ex tēm' po re
in fē ri or

Instruments of Music.

bān' dore
bag pipe
bū gle
eōr net
cym bal
fid dle
haut boy¹⁸
jew's harp²²
ōr gan
säck but
spin et
tā bor
tīm brel
bas soon'
guīt ār

Nouns.

īn' fi del
me mēn' to
mī ās ma
lēx' i eon
dis būrsē' ment
in vēst ment
eā emp tion⁷⁹
dys pep sy
re trae tion
es trānge ment
īm' po tence
meas' ure ment⁸⁹
in ter diet
a nāl' o gy
e brī e ty
fi dēl i ty
fra tēr ni ty
hu mīl i ty

un be liēv' er
re mēm' bran cer
ef flū vi a
dīē' tion a ry⁷⁹
ex pēn' di tūre
in ves ti ture
im mū ni ty
in di gēs' tion
re. ean tā tion
āl ien a tion⁸⁹
in a bīl i ty
men su rā tion
pro hi bī' tīōn
re sēm' blance
drūnk' en ness
fāith ful ness
brōth er hood
hūm ble ness

bāse'-vi ol
trūm pet

Verse, Poetry.

dāē' tyl
ep ie
ee logue
geōr gie
ī dyl
lūr ie
pē an
spōn dee
trō ehee
stān za
blank-verse
rhyme
sāt' īre
ī ām' bie
pās' tor al
an a pēs' tie

Verbs.

ea pīt' ū late⁴⁰
 de lib er ate
 dis erim i nate
 dis eoun te nance
 ha bīt ū ate⁴⁰
 in eār cer ate
 eom mēm o rate
 re cip ro eate
 dis en tăn" gle
 un der val' ūe⁴⁰
 de pōp' ū late⁴⁰
 de bil i tate
 pre pon der ate
 re mū ner ate
 spe cīf i eate
 mo nop o lize
 āg' grand ize

sur rēn' der
 eon sid er
 dis tin" guish³⁸
 dis eour' age
 ae eus tom
 im pris on
 cēl' e brate
 in ter chānge'
 ēx' tri eate
 un der rāte'
 dis pēo' ple
 en fee ble
 out weigh¹
 rēe' om pense
 spec i fy
 en grōss'
 dīg' ni fy

Precious Stones.

āg' ate
 ber yl
 erys tal
 dī a mond
 jew el²²
 jā cinth
 jās per
 ō nyx
 o pal
 rū by
 sār dīne
 sāp phīre⁴⁷
 tō paz

Metals.

eōp' per
 eō balt
 nīck el

Nouns.

a lāe' ri ty
 al lē gā ance
 a vīd i ty
 hos tīl i ty
 in iq ui ty³³
 pro gen i tor
 mōn' o logue
 eom pe tence
 u tīl' i ty
 ea lam i ty
 pos ter i ty
 re cip i ent
 ur ban i ty
 eo ad jū' tor
 dis so lu tion⁷⁹
 res ti tu tion
 va eū' i ty
 mal e fāe' tor

cheer' fūl ness
 loy al ty
 ēa ger ness
 ēn mi ty
 wick ed ness
 an ces tor
 so līl' o quy³²
 suf fi" cien cy
 ūse' fūl ness⁴⁰
 mis fōrt' ūne⁴⁰
 de scēnd ants
 re cēiv er
 po lite ness
 as sīst ant
 dis solv ing
 re stōr ing
 ēmp' ti ness
 erim i nal

Metals.

bull' iōn³⁹
 bīs muth
 ī ron³⁵
 pew ter²²
 sīl ver
 Fish.
 grām' pus
 her ring
 had dock
 shīn er
 mūl let
 floun der
 bār bel
 pōl lard
 sāl m ōn
 suck er
 stūr geon⁵²
 hāi i but

Nouns.

ad ū lā' tion⁴⁰
 dim i nu tion
 eās' ū al ty²⁰
 hōr ti eult ūre⁴⁰
 ōr a to ry
 pār si mo ny
 mēr ce na ry
 in sur rēe' tion
 in ean tā tion
 pro lon' ga' tion
 req ui sīt' tiōn²⁷
 ren o vā tion
 res ig na tion
 lim it a tion
 de līr' i um
 āe' eu ra cy
 sep a ra tist

flāt' ter y
 less en ing
 ae ci dent
 gār den ing
 ēl o quence⁶³
 spār ing ness
 hīre ling
 se dī' tiōn
 en chānt' ment
 lēngth' en ing
 re quīr' ing
 re new al²²
 sub mīs sion⁸⁰
 re stric tion⁷⁹
 de rānge ment
 pre cī' sion
 dis sent er

Diseases of Man.

ā' gue
 ān thrax
 asth ma
 bel lon
 ean cer
 eank er
 ehol e ra
 eol ie
 fē vers
 chīl blāin
 drop sy
 grav el
 hēr pēs
 hīe eoūgh⁶⁴
 hū mors
 jāun dice
 mēas les

Adjectives.

ap prō pri ate
 ehi mēr i eal
 ef fem i nate
 im pet ū ous⁴⁰
 in vid i ous
 i tin er ant
 me lō di ous
 re cīp ro eal
 eon eom i tant
 de leet a ble
 eom menc ing
 in sid i ous
 eom mō di ous
 op pro bri ous
 prēd' a to ry
 mis er a ble
 pre eā' ri ous
 e lāb o rate

pe eūl' iar³⁹
 fān' ci ful
 wōm an ish
 vī o lent
 ēn vi ous
 trav el ing
 mū sie al
 mūt ū al⁴⁰
 at tēnd' ing
 de līght ful
 be gīn ning
 in snār ing
 eon vēm ient³⁹
 re proach ful
 plūn' der ing
 un hāp' py
 un cēr tain
 lā' bored

quīn' sy⁶²

rat tles
 seūr vy
 tēt ters
 pleū ri sy
 ty phus⁴⁶
 ūl cers

• whit low
 ea tārrh'
 rīck' ets
 phthīis ie

Diseases of Beasts.

found' er
 glānd ers
 mur rain
 spav in
 an' ti eor
 stag gers

SECTION XXIII.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

Ā' ER, 160 square rods.
Ā' EHOR, a disease on the head.
AD VĪCE', counsel; admonition.
AD VĪSE, to give counsel.
ĀNCH' OR, for holding a ship.
ĀNK ER, a measure of spirits.
BĀL' LAD, a trivial song.
BĀL LET, a theatrical dance.
BĀL LOT, a ticket for voting.
BŌD' ICE, stays for women.
BŌD IES, the plural of *body*.
BRĪ' DLE, of a horse; a check.
BRĪD AL, belonging to marriage.
ĒĀR' OL, a song of joy; to warble.
ĒOR AL, a marine production.
ĒOR OL, of a plant.
CĒ' DAR, an evergreen tree.
CĒDER, one who transfers a claim.
CĒL' LAR, the room under a house.
SĒLL ER, one who sells.
ĒŌL' LAR, for the neck.
ĒHŌL ER, anger; passion; bile.

ĒŌR' SET, a bodice for ladies.
ĒŌS SET, a lamb raised by hand.
ĒOUN' OIL, an assembly. [*vice*]
ĒOUN SEL, advice; to give ad
ĒŪR' RANT, a shrub and its fruit.
ĒŪR RENT, passing; a flowing.
CŪM' BAL, a musical instrument.
SŪM BOL, a sign; an emblem; a
DE VĪCE', contrivance; trick. [*type*]
DE VĪSE, to contrive; to plan.
ĒR' THER, one of two; each.
Ē THER, a light, volatile fluid.
E LŪDE', to escape by artifice.
AL LŪDE, to refer to indirectly.
IL LŪDE, to mock or deceive.
GĀM' BLE, to play for a wager.
GĀM BOL, to skip and play.
GĀM BREL, hind leg of a horse.
GĀNT' LET, a military punishment.
GĀUNT LET, an iron glove.
JĒST' ER, one given to jesting.
ĒĒST ŪRE⁴⁰, action in speaking.

LĀT' IN, language of ancient Ro-
LĀT TEN, iron plates, tinned. [*mans*].
LĪ' AR, one who tells lies.
LŪRE, a kind of harp.
LĪGH T' NING, a flash in the clouds.
LĪGH T' NING, making lighter. [*use*].
LŪM' BER, timber prepared for
LŪM BAR, pertaining to the loins.
MĀN' NER, method; custom.
MĀN OR, a lord's domain.
MĀT' IN, pertaining to morning.
MĀT TING, materials for mats.
MĀT' TRESS, a quilted hair-bed.
MĀT RICE, a mold, as for type.
MĒT' TLE, spirit; ardor.
MĒT AL, as gold, silver, &c.
MĪN' ER, one who digs metals.
MĪ NOR, one under age; less.
PĀL' ATE, part of the mouth.
PĀL LET, a painter's color-board.
PŌR' TION⁷⁹, a separate part.
PŌ TION, a draught; a dose.
PRĪN' CES, the plural of *prince*.
PRĪN CESS, a royal lady.

PRŌF' IT, gain; advantage.
PRŌPH ET⁴⁸, one who foretells.
RĀB' BET, to lap and join boards.
RĀB BIT, a small animal.
RĀ' ZOR, an instrument for shaving.
RĀIS ER, one that raises. [*ing*].
RĪG' GER, one that rigs or dresses.
RĪG OR, severity; strictness.
SĀB' BATH, the day for holy rest.
SĀB A OTH, armies; hosts. [*on*].
SĀL' VER, plate to present things.
SĀL VOR, one who saves a ship.
SEŪLPT' OR, an artist in sculpture.
SEŪLPT ŪRE⁴⁰, carved work.
SHA GREEN', a kind of leather.
ĈHA GRĪN, ill-humor; vexation.
SPĒ' CĪE⁷⁵, money in coin.
SPĒ CĪES⁶⁷, a class of any thing.
SŪCK' ER, a fish; a shoot.
SŪe eOR, relief; to deliver.
TRĀV' EL, to pass; to journey.
TRĀV AIL, to labor with pain.
VĪ' AL, a small bottle.
VĪ OL, a stringed instrument.

SECTION XXIV.

COUPLETS OF WORDS UNLIKE IN PRONUNCIATION AND MEANING.

- AF FŪ' SION⁹¹**, a pouring upon.
EFF FŪ SION, a pouring forth. [parts.
ÂN' A LYZE, to separate into
ÂN NAL IZE, to write annals.
ÂP' PO SITE, suitable; fit.
ÔP PO SITE, contrary in position.
ÂS' PER ATE, to make rough.
ÂS PI RATE, an aspirated letter.
BÏN' NA ELE, a ship's compass-box.
BÏN O ELE, a kind of telescope.
BŪT' TER IS, tool for paring hoofs.
BŪT TRESS, a prop; an abutment.
ÊÂL' EN DAR, an almanac. [&c.
ÊÂL EN DER, hot press for cloths,
ÊÂP' I TAL, seat of government.
ÊÂP I TOL, a government house.
ÊÊNT' Ū RY⁴⁰, a hundred years.
ÊÊN TÂU RY, the name of a plant.
ÊHRÔN' IE AL, of long duration.
ÊHRÔN I ELE, to record events.
ÊO LÂ' TION⁷⁹, the act of straining.
ÊOL LÂ TION, a repast.
- ÊÔN' FI DANT**, one intrusted with se-
ÊÔN FI DENT, bold; positive. [crets.
ÊÔR' PO RAL, relating to the body.
ÊOR PÔ' RE AL, having a body.
ÊÛ' RI ER, one sent in haste.
ÊÛR RI ER, a dresser of leather. [cil.
ÊOUN' CILOR, member of a coun-
ÊOUN SEL OR, one who counsels.
ÊÊF' ER ENCE, respect for others.
DÏF FER ENCE, diversity; disagree-
DE SCÊND' ANT, offspring. [ment.
DE SCÊND ENT, falling.
DE VÏS' ER, one who contrives.
DE VÏS OR, one who bequeaths.
DI VÏ SOR, the number that divides.
E LÏS' I ON⁹², cutting off a vowel.
E LÏS I AN⁹⁰, blissful; delightful.
E LŪ' SION⁹¹, escape by artifice.
IL LŪ SION, a false show.
AL LŪ SION, indirect reference.
E RŪP' TION⁷⁹, a breaking forth.
IR RŪP TION, a bursting in.
- ÊM' I NENT**, distinguished; celebrat-
ÊM MI NENT, impending. [ed.
ÊX' ER CISE, a task; to practice.
ÊX OR CISE, to expel evil spirits.
FÂE TÏ'' TIOUS, labored; unnatural.
FÏE TÏ'' TIOUS, feigned; counterfeit.
FÔRM' AL LY, according to forms.
FÔR MER LY, in time past.
IN ÊÊN' IOUS⁹⁰, skillful to invent.
IN ÊÊN Ū OUS⁴⁰, free from reserve.
LÏE' O RICE, a balsamic root.
LÏCK ER ISH, eager to enjoy; nice.
LÏN' I MENT, a soft ointment.
LÏN E A MENT, outline; feature.
ÔR' A ELE, the answer of a god.
ÂU RI ELE, the external ear.
ÔR' DI NANOE, an established rite.
ÔRD NANOE, heavy artillery. [rates.
PAR TÏ'' TÏON, that which sepa-
PE TÏ'' TÏON, a prayer; a request.
PÔP' Ū LOUS⁴⁰, full of people.
PÔP Ū LACE⁴⁰, the common people.
PÔ' TA BLE, fit to be drank.
PÔRT A BLE, that may be carried.
- PRÊC' E DENT**, an example.
PRÊS I DENT, a presiding officer.
PRÏN' CI PAL, a chief instructor.
PRÏN CI PLE, a general or settled
PRÔPH' E CY⁴⁰, a prediction. [truth.
PRÔPH ESÏ, to foretell future events.
RÂD' I EAL, original; thorough.
RÂD I ELE, the germ of a root.
AL .E GÂ' TION⁷⁹, the thing declared.
ALLIGÂ TION, a rule of arithmetic.
CON FÏR MÂ' TION⁷⁹, proof.
CON FOR MÂ TION, structure.
DE FÔRM' I TY, unnatural shape.
DÏF FÔRM I TY, unlikeness.
ÊX' E ÊŪ TER, one who performs.
ÊX ÊE' Ū TOR⁴⁰, settler of an estate.
LEG IS LÂ' TOR, a lawgiver. [ers.
LEG IS LÂT ŪRE⁴⁰, body of lawgiv-
MÏL' LE NA RY, space of 1000 yrs.
MÏL' LI NER Y, head-dresses, &c.
PET RI FÂE' TION, a turning to tone.
PŪ TRE FÂE TION, process of rotting.
STÂ' TION A RY, fixed in a place.
STÂ TION ER Y, paper, pens, &c.

SECTION XXV.

Miscellaneous.

cir' eum stance
 be nēv' o lence
 ex pē di ent
 eon sum mā' tion⁷⁹
 eom pe tī' tīon
 op er ā' tīon
 ob li ga tion
 ma lēv' o lence
 in ves ti gate
 eā hil a rate
 mag nif i cent
 dex ter i ty
 ād' ver sa ry
 ig no min y
 ep i dēr' mis
 un der stānd ing

eon dī' tīon
 chār' i ty
 sūt a ble
 eom plē' tion
 rī val ry
 a gen cy
 eōn traet
 en mi ty
 serū ti nize
 en līv' en
 ma jēs tie
 ex pērt ness
 ēn' e my
 in fa my
 eū ti ele
 yn tel leet

stāte
 lōve
 fyt
 end
 strīfe
 wōrk
 bōnd
 spīte
 seārch
 cheer
 grānd
 skill
 fōe
 shame
 skīn
 mīnd

de bīl' i tate
 ex ten ū ate⁴⁰
 ob strep er ous
 e pit o me
 ex tē ri or
 e lu ci date
 hab i tā' tīon⁷⁹
 eōn' tu me ly
 an i mad vēt'
 eā ōn' er ate
 ex tēr min ate
 su per flu ous
 oe eu pā' tīon
 laz a rēt to
 re vēv' ber ate
 o bē di ent
 āl ter eā' tīon
 il lūs' tri ous
 in noe ū ous⁴⁰

e nēr' vate
 pāl' li ate
 elam or ous
 a brīdġ' ment
 ex tēr nal
 il lūs trate
 rēs i dence
 in so lence
 erit i cise
 dis būr' den
 ex tīr pate
 re dūn dant
 em ploy ment
 hōs' pi tal
 re ēeh' o
 sub mis sive
 eon ten tion
 ēm' i nent
 in no cent

wēak' en
 lēss en
 noi sy
 āb straet
 out ward
 ex plāin'
 a bode
 re proach
 cēn' sūre⁶⁹
 ae quīt⁶²
 de stroy
 ūse' less⁴⁰
 bus i ness¹⁷
 pēst-house
 re sōund'
 dū' ti ful
 dis pūte'
 fā' mous
 hārm less

SECTION XXVI.

Miscellaneous.

an tăg' o nist
 a mē na ble
 spon tā ne ous
 a nōm a lous
 e eon o my
 in ē bri ate
 ob līv i on
 per pet ū al⁴⁰
 pri mōr di al
 ēv' i dent ly
 the ōl' o gy
 vā' ri e gate
 non ēn' tā ty
 pro pen si ty
 hy pōth e sis
 tau tōl o gy

ād' ver sa ry
 an swer a ble
 vol un ta ry
 ir rēg' ū lar⁴⁰
 fru gal i ty
 in tox i cate
 for get ful ness
 eon tin ū al⁴⁰
 o rig i nal
 ōb' vi ous ly
 di vīn' i ty
 di vēr si fy
 non ex īst' ence
 in eli nā tion⁷⁹
 sup po sī' tīon
 rep e ti' tīon

Civil and Military Officers.

ward' en
 sēal er
 eāp tain
 eo lo nel*
 eōn sul
 dau phin⁴⁶
 ēn sign
 en voy
 jus tice
 mā jor
 may or
 mār quis⁶²
 ser geant⁴
 shēr iff
 vīce roy

ū bīq' ui ty⁷⁸
 eon ster nā' tion⁷⁹
 eon va lēs cent
 der e lie tion
 ex e gē sis
 rem i nīs cence
 dis erēp' an cy
 at tent ive ly
 mōd' er ate ly
 ex eūs' a ble
 eom būs ti ble
 dis eon nēē' tion
 fa mīl' iar ize⁶⁹
 in ad e quate⁶²
 in ae eu rate
 erēd' it a ble
 mal e dīē' tion
 em bōld' ened
 per plēx i ty

om ni prēs' ence
 as tōn' ish ment
 re cōv er ing
 a bān don ment
 ex pla nā' tion⁷⁹
 ree ol lēe tion
 dis a gree ment
 dīl' i gēnt ly
 tem per ate ly
 pār don a ble
 in flām' ma ble
 sep a rā' tion
 ha bīt' ū ate⁴⁰
 in suf fī' cient
 er rō' ne ous
 rēp' ū ta ble⁴⁰
 ex e erā' tion
 en eoūr' aged
 em bār rass ment

vīs' eount
 es quīre' ⁶²
 Ecclesiastical.
 bīsh' op
 eū rate
 vīe ar
 dēa eon
 ēl der
 ex āreh
 prel ate
 prī mate
 rēe tor
 doe tor
 priēst
 lēg ate
 dēan
 prēach er
 ex āreh' ate

* Kūr' nel.

Miscellaneous.

dēs' pi ea ble
pre pōs' ter ous
eom mīs er ate
eon grū i ty
an te cōd' ent
en eō' mi um
for tu i tous
ce lēr i ty
e quiv o eal^{ea}
pro pin qui ty
eōn' see ta ry
eā ōr' bi tant
eā ū ber ant⁴⁰
fe līc i ty
cir eum stān' tial⁷¹
im pār' tial ly
in stru mēnt' al

eon tēmp't i ble
ir rā tīon al⁷¹
eom pas sion ate⁸⁰
eon sist en cy
an tē ri or
pan e gūr' ie
ae ci dent al
ve lōc' i ty
am bīg ū ous⁴⁰
prox im i ty
eōr' ol la ry
ex trāv' a gant
luā ū ri ant⁴⁰
be āt i tūde
par tīe ū lar⁴⁰
ēq' ui ta bly⁸⁸
eon dū' cive

mēan
ab sūrd'
pīt' y
fit ness
prī or
eū lo gy⁴⁰
eās ū al⁸⁰
swift ness
doubt ful
nēar ness
de dūe' tīa⁷
ex cess ive
a bun dant
hāp' pi ness
mi nūte'
jūst' ly
āid ing

SECTION XXVII.

COUPLETS OF WORDS ENDING IN CE OR SE AND TS.

CHANCE, accident; opportunity.
CHANTS, sacred songs in prose.
DANCE, to move with measured
DAUNTS, intimidates. [steps.
DENSE, thick; compact. [tions.
DENTS, small hollows or indenta-
MINCE, to chop into pieces.
MINTS, places for coining mon-
PRINCE, a king's son. [ey.
PRINTS, impresses letters by type.
SENSE, faculty of perceiving.
CENTS, copper coins.
TENSE, time; strained; rigid.
TENTS, lodgings made of canvas.
COM MENCE', to begin. [tion.
CŌM' MENTS, remarks; explana-
IN TENSE', strained; very close.
IN TENTS, designs; purposes.
PĀ' TIENCE⁷¹, suffering with calm-
PĀ TIENTS, sick persons. [ness.
PRĒS' ENCE, state of being present.
PRĒS ENTS, gifts; donations.

AD HĒR' ENCE, attachment.
AD HĒR ENTS, followers.
AS SĪST' ANCE, help; aid; relief.
AS SĪST ANTS, those who assist.
AT TĒND' ANCE, act of waiting on.
AT TEND ANTS, those who attend.
DE PĒND' ENCE, reliance; trust.
DE PĒND ENTS, those sustained.
IN' NO CENCE, freedom from guilt.
IN NO CENTS, those free from guilt.
RE PĒNT' ANCE, act of repenting.
RE PĒNT ANTS, those who repent.
RĒS' I DENCE, a place of abode.
RĒS I DENTS, those living in a place.
RE SĪST' ANCE, act of resisting.
RE SĪST ANTS, those who resist.
RE SPŌND' ENCE, an answering.
RE SPŌND ENTS, those who respond.
CŌRRE SPŌND' ENCE, letters. [ers.
CŌR RE SPŌND ENTS, letter-writ-
EX PĒ' DI ENCE, fitness to some end.
EX PĒ DI ENTS, means to an end.

SECTION XXVIII.

Miscellaneous.

pro fī' cien cy	ad vānce' ment	prōg' ress
eom pul' so ry	eom pēl ling	fōr cing
ad vent ūre sōme ⁴⁰	hāz' ard ous	dār ing
de mon stra tive	eon elū' sive	cēr tain
es tab lished ⁸²	eon firmed	fixed ⁸²
un cīr 'sum speet	in eāu tious ⁷¹	heed' less
e vēnt ū ate ⁴⁰	tērm' in ate	īs sūe ⁷⁶
eon tēr mī nous	bōr der ing	toūch ing
eon tu mā' cious ⁶⁷	ōb sti nate	per vēse
sus ten ta tion ⁷⁹	māin te nance	sup pōrt
dis po sī' tīōn	ar rānge' ment	mēth' od
des pe rā tion	hōpe' less ness	de spāir'
en ter tain ment	a mūse' ment	trēat' ment
eom pāt' i ble	eon sīst ent	fīt ting
eon sum mā' tion	eom plē tion ⁷⁹	end ing
par tīc' i pant	par tāk er	shār er
in eli nā' tion	tēnd' en cy	lēan ing

de vēl' op ment	dis elōs' ure ⁸⁹	un fōld' ing
dis eon so late	de jēet ed	eōm' fort less
as ton ish ment	a māze ment	eon fū' sion ⁹¹
de cī phered ⁴⁶	ex plained	un fold ed
eom pre hēn' sive	ea pa cious ⁶⁷	ex tēn sive
pēr' emp to ry	āb' so lute	pōs i tive
sane ti mo ny	de vout' ness	hō li ness
su per vī sor	o ver seer'	in spēet' or
en er gēt ic	vīg' or ous	fōr' ci ble
īn' do lent ly	slug gish ly	lā zi ly
mol es tā' tion ⁷⁹	an noy' ance	dis tūrb' ance
nēg' li gēt ly	heed' less ly	re mīss ly
ob seu rā' tion	ob seūr' ing	dār k' en ing
ōb' sti nate ly	stūb' born ly	wīll ful ly
o ver rāl' ing	eon trōl' ling	dī rēet' ing
pas sīv' i ty	pās' sive ness	sub mis sion ⁸⁰
pīt' i ful ness	ten der ness	eom pas sion
in ād' e quate ⁶²	in eom plēte'	de feet ive
in an i mate	spīr' it less	in aet ive

Miscellaneous.

e mōll' ient³⁰
 ef frōnt er y
 per cīp i ent
 un der tāk' ing
 re sīd' ū um⁴⁰
 nēc' es sa ry
 tī mīd' i ty
 eon see ū tive⁴⁰
 in cip i ent
 in ad vērt' ence
 im prīs' on ment
 im mae ū late⁴⁰
 im per a tive
 cīr eum fer ence
 i rās ci ble
 in fīrm i ty
 re sūs ci tate

lē' ni ent
 ĩm pu dence
 per cēp' tive
 ad vent ūre⁴⁰
 re māin der
 es sēn tial⁷¹
 eow' ard ice
 sue ceed' ing
 be gīn ning
 nēg' li gence
 eon fīne' ment
 un de filed'
 im pē' ri ous
 pe rīph er y⁴⁶
 ĩr' ri ta ble
 wēak ness
 re vīv' i fy

sōft' en ing
 sau ci ness
 per cēiv' ing
 ēn' ter prise
 res i due
 req ui site⁵⁵
 fēar ful ness
 fōl low ing
 eom mēnc' ing
 ō ver sight
 re strāint'
 spōt' less
 eom mānd' ing
 pe rīm e ter
 pās' sion ate⁸⁰
 dis ēase'
 re vive

cer e mō' ni ous
 eon tī gu i ty
 e eo nōm ie al
 in dī vid ū al⁴⁰
 plu vi am e ter
 pri mo gē ni al
 hy per bo re an
 an i mōs i ty
 o le āg i nous
 per spi eū i ty
 sub i tā ne ous
 su per cīl i ous
 sub sīd' i a ry
 dī lap i da ted
 hī e ro glīph' ie⁴⁶
 in fat ū ā tion⁷⁰
 ĩm' po tent ly
 ex pē' dī en cy
 in tēn tion al ly

fōrm' al
 eōn taet
 frū gal
 sīn" gle
 rāin'-gāuge
 fīrst-bōrn
 nōrth ern
 hā tred
 oil y
 elēar ness
 sūd den
 haugh ty
 āid ing
 de eāyed'
 ěm' blem
 fol ly
 wēak ly
 fīt ness
 de sīgn' ed ly

Buildings.

ār' se nal
 hōs pi tal
 mu sē' um
 meet' ing house
 nūn ner y
 syn a gogue
 thē a ter
 ea thē' dral
 pan thē' on
 ro tūn da
 stāte'-pris' on

Quadrupeds.

ieh neū' mon
 o pōs sum
 kan" ga roo'
 eha mē' le on
 zo ôph a gan⁴⁶
 ār ma dīl' lo

SECTION XXIX.

Miscellaneous.

in serŭ' ta ble	un sēarch' a ble	hŭd' den
de fīn i tive	de term in ate	fī nal
vīl' lāin ous ly	īn' fa mous ly	base ly
eom plā' cen cy	ap pro bā' tion ⁷⁹	plēas ure ⁸⁰
pro mul gā' tion ⁷⁹	pub li ea tion	nō tice
eon tem pla tion	med i ta tion	stūd y
eor re spōnd ent	ān' swer a ble	sūit ed
pūnet' ū al ly ⁴⁰	serŭ pu lous ly	eĕ ſet' ly
in sū spi' cious	un fōrt' ū nate ⁴⁰	un luck y
at tēnt' ive ly	dīl i gent ly	eāre' ful ly
dee la rā' tion	af fīr mā tion	as sēr' tion ⁷⁹
dis re spēet ful	ir rēv' er ent	un cīv il
de spīte' ful ly	ma li' cious ly	seōrn' ful ly
cir eum vēn' tion	im po sī' tīōn	de cēp' tion
a mūse' ment	ree re ā' tion	di vēr sion ⁷⁸
di vēr si ty	dīf' fer ence	un like ness
dis fīg' ūre ment ⁴⁰	de fōrm' i ty	de fāce' ment
af fee tion ate ly ⁷⁹	tēn' der ly	lōv' ing ly
dis a gree' a ble	un plēas' ant	of fēn' sive
dis sat is fāe' tion	dis eon tēnt'	dis like'
eom mis er ā' tion	eom pās' sion ⁸⁰	pīt' y
eom pli mēnt' a ry	o blīg ing	civ il
eon spīe' ū ous ly ⁴⁰	ō pen ly	plāin ly
cir eum rō' ta ry	re vōlv' ing	tūrn ing
de tērm in ā' tion	de cis iōn ⁸²	pūr pose
de bil i ta tion	fee' ble ness	wēak ness
del e tē' ri ous	de strūet' ive	dēad ly
eon tu me li ous	re prōach ful	a bū' sive
de rōg' a to ry	de trāet ing	de grād ing
vol a tīl' i ty	līve' li ness	lēv' i ty
in jū' ri ous ly	hūrt ful ly	wrōng ful ly
so lic i tūde	anĕ ī' e ty	ēarn est ness
so lic it ā' tion	sup pli eā' tion ⁷⁹	en trēat' y
ae ri mō' ni ous	eor rō' sive	shārp
eon tra dīet o ry	in eon sīst' ent	eōn' tra ry

Miscellaneous.

e qui līb' ri um⁶²
 as si dū i ty
 hēt' e ro dox y
 dis sat is fāc' to ry
 flex i bīl' i ty
 in ter mu tā tion⁷⁹
 re pu di a tion
 el e mēnt' a ry
 in ū tīl i ty⁴⁰
 in ter lo eū' tion
 dis rēp' ū ta ble⁴⁰
 dis hon or a ble
 dis eon tīn' ū ance⁴⁰
 dis a gree a bly
 sub or di nā' tion
 cir eum ām' bi ent
 eon fra tēr ni ty

ē qui poise
 dīl i gence
 her e sy
 dis plēas' ing
 plī' an cy
 in ter change
 re jēc' tion⁷⁹
 pri' ma ry
 ūse less ness⁴⁰
 di a logue
 dis grācē' ful
 re proach ful
 ces sa tion
 un plēas ant ly
 sub jee tion
 sur round ing
 brōth' er hood

eom mu ni eā' tion⁷⁹
 a bōm' i na ble
 ve eab ū la ry⁴⁰
 in ter po sī' tion
 in ter pret ā tion
 in sin cēr' i ty
 in har mō ni ous
 in hu mān i ty
 in eār cer ā' tion
 in fer tīl' i ty
 dis sim ū lā' tion⁴⁰
 dis in gēn' ū ous⁴⁰
 dis erim i nā' tion
 dis ap pro ba tion
 in trīn' sie al ly
 in vā ri a ble
 in vīd i ous ly
 su per in tēnd' ence
 ma tē' ri al ly

īn' ter course
 de tēst' a ble
 dīc' tion a ry⁷⁹
 in ter vēr' tion
 ex pla nā tion
 de cēit' ful ness
 un mu sie al
 bār bār i ty
 im pris on ment
 un frūit ful ness
 hy pōc ri sy
 il lib er al
 dis tin' guish ing³⁶
 dis ap prōv' ing
 in tēr' nal ly
 un chānge a ble
 ēn' vi ous ly
 su per vīs' iōn³²
 es sēn' tial ly⁷¹

Great Circles & the Globe.

e quā' tor²
 ho rī zon
 e ellīp tie
 eo lūres
 me rīd i a

Smaller Circles

trop' ies
 pō lar
 cīr cle

Planets.

Mēr' cu ry
 Vē nus
 Earth
 Mārs
 Jū' pi ter
 Sāt urn

Hēr' schel
 Nēp tune

Asteroids.

Cē rēs
 Pāl las
 Jū no
 Vēs ta

Protections in War.

shīeld
 būck' ler
 helm et
 euī rās³⁶
 re doubt
 stock āde
 fōr' tress
 eās tle
 bas tīōn³⁹
 ab' a tis

Miscellaneous.

eon sîd' er ate ly
 eon so ci ā' tion⁷²
 eon du pli ea tion⁷⁹
 eon de scēnd' ing ly
 de fām' a to ry
 in flam ma to ry
 in ju dî' cious ly
 in suf fi' cien cy
 in ere dū' li ty
 im ma tu ri ty
 im pēn' i tent ly
 im pēr ti nent ly
 im pro pri' e ty
 il lūs' tri ous ly
 im ag in a ry
 in ci dēnt' al ly
 in au spi' cious ly

prū' dent ly
 eom pān' iōn ship⁸⁰
 doūb' ling
 eotirt e ous ly
 ea lūm' ni ous
 in flām ing
 un wise ly
 de fî' cien cy
 un be liēf'
 un rīpe' ness
 ōb' du rate ly
 of fî' cious ly
 un sūit' a ble ness
 eon spīe ū ous ly⁴⁰
 vīs' iōn a ry⁹²
 eas ū al ly⁴⁰
 un fā' vor a bly

Bays.

Bāf' fin's
 Ben gal'
 Bîs' eay
 Cam pēach' y
 Chēs' a peake
 Del a wāre
 Fun dy
 Hud son's
 Mo bile'

Seas.

Az ōf'
 Bā' tie
 Blāck
 Chî' na
 Cās pi an
 Ī rish
 Mār mo ra

he rēd' i ta ry
 ob lit er ā' tion⁷⁹
 pre or di na tion
 pre oe eu pa tion
 pre pōs' ter ous ly
 pro erās ti na ting
 prōf' it a ble ness
 prob lem āt ie al
 prog nōs' tie a ting
 su per im pēnd' ing
 sup ple mēnt' a ry
 un ā' ter a ble
 tu mūlt ū a ry⁴⁰
 vo lupt ū ous ly⁴⁰
 in vol un ta ri ly
 in har mō' ni ous ly
 in sig nīf i ean cy
 im mu ta bīl' i ty
 im prob a bīl i ty

pat ri mō' ni al
 ef fāce' ment
 fore or dāin' ing
 pre pos sēs sion⁸⁰
 ab sūrd' ly
 de lāy ing
 gāin' ful ness
 quēs tion a ble⁶²
 fore shōw' ing
 o ver hāng' ing
 ad dî' tiōn al
 un chānge' a ble
 dis ōr' der ly
 lūx ū ri ous ly⁴⁰
 un wīll ing ly
 dis eōrd ant ly
 un im pōrt' ance
 un chānge' a ble ness
 un like li hōd

Nōrth
 Yēl' low
 Wīte

Gulfs.

Bōth' ni a
 Cal i fōr' ni a
 Fīn' land
 Gen' o a
 Mex i eo
 Pēr sian⁶⁹
 St. Law' rence
 Sî' am
 Tār' an to
 Vēn ice

Channels.

Brīt' ish
 Bris tol
 St. Geōrg'e's
 Mo zam bique

SECTION XXX.

DEFINING BY PHRASES.

a strāy/	out of the right way.	<i>Cities of Europe.</i>
a wait	to wait for.	Āth' enš
be sieġe	to lay siege to.	Bēr ĩn'
be wāre	to be cautious.	Bōr deaux' *
ĉha grĭn	state of ill-humor.	Brūs' selš
eos tūme'	manner of dress.	Ĉā diz
dis grace	state of shame.	Era eow
ex ĉept	to take out.	Ĉōrk
ex trēme	the utmost limit.	Düb' ĩn
fōrth wĭth	without delay.	Dres den
suf fĭce ⁸⁵	to be enough.	Ed' ĩn burg
wēll-brēd	polite in manners.	Glas gow
bā sis	the foundation.	Han o ver
bēv y	a flock of birds.	Ham burg
brā zen	made of brass.	Lōn don
elaĭm ant	one who claims.	Lĭš bon
ĉarth' en	made of earth.	Lĭv' er pool
fūt ŭre ⁴⁰	time to come.	Lŷ onš
gūt ter	passage for water.	Mād rid
lōng ĩng	earnest desire.	Mōs eow
quē rist ⁸²	one who inquires.	Nā ples
quar ry	a stone mine or pit.	Pār is, or †
rēp tile	a creeping animal.	Prāgue
ship wreck	loss of a ship.	Rome
spōng y	soft and porous.	Rōu' en, or †
trēas ŭre ⁸⁹	wealth laid up.	Stōck hōlm
ves per	the evening star.	St. Pē' ters burg
up land	high land.	Tōu' lon, or §
wick et	a small gate.	Vēn ice
war like	adapted to war.	Vi ěn' na
ward robe	a place for apparel	Ve rō na
watch man	a night-guard.	War' saw
war fāre	service in war.	Wĭt ten bērg
wōrth y	having merit.	
hēlm	rudder of a ship.	

* Bēr dō' † Pā ree'
‡ Bōo āng' § Tōo long'

Verbs.

as pīre'	to aim at.
ab scind	to cut off.
ar rīve	to come to.
as sēnt	to agree to.
an nex	to join to.
be set	to hem in.
be tāke	to resort to.
de jēet	to cast down.
de eant	to pour off.
e mit	to send out.
ex scind	to cut off.
e rāse	to blot out.
ex elaim	to cry out.
ex pēl	to drive out.
ef fāce	to blot out.
re lāpse	to slide back.
re cēde	to move back.

Words of opposite Meaning.

lāv' ish	frū' gal
pā tient ⁷¹	frēt fūl
pūb lie	pri vate
sum mer	wīn ter
sim ple	eom plex
sī lent	noi sy
slāck en	quīck en ⁶²
up per	un der
wis dōm	fol ly
zē nith	nā dir
ad vānce'	re trēat'
a dōpt	re jēet
a bōve	be lōw
a fōre	a bāft
af firm	de nī
be fōre	be hind
de grade	eā ālt

in jēet'	to cast in.
se leet	to pick out.
in sērt	to set in.
af fīx	to fix to.
de dūce	to draw from.
de vōlve	to roll down.
de traet	to take from.
dis būrse	to pay out.
eā ēmpt	to free from.
ex punge	to blot out.
in fīet	to lay on.
re vōrt	to turn back.
re drēss	to set right.
re sērve	to keep back.
re stōre	to give back.
re eline	to lean back.
pre cede	to go before.
se elude	to shut out.
seūf' fle	to struggle with.

di rēet'	in vērse'
di vērge	eon vōrge
dis sēnt	eon sēnt
en eamp	de eamp
in dūce	e dūce
in erease	de erease
in hale	eā hāle
in spire	ex pire
di vine	hū' man
pro fane	sa ered
as cēnd	de scēnd'
ar rīve	de pārt
in vōlve	e vōlve
in elūde	ex elūde
a brīdge	en lārge
en list	dis bānd
līm' pid	tūr' bid
tor rid	frīg id
ere āte'	de stroy

Verbs, Nouns, Adj.

ab seönd'	to hide from.
as përsë	to cast censure.
eon volve	to roll together.
eon vöke	to call together.
de rive	to deduce; to draw from.
en twine	to twist around.
im bibe	to drink in.
im pinge	to dash against.
pro pel	to drive forward.
re buff	to beat back.
sub seribe	to write under.
prôs' trate	to lay or fall flat.
ef füse'	to pour out.
eḡ ḡlt	to lift high.
eḡ ḡet	to demand.
ex peet	to look for.
ex trûde	to thrust out.

Words of opposite Meaning.

ḡb' sent	prës' ent
cheer ful	sō ber
cēn ter	sūr face
dam age	prôf it
doub le	sīn' gle
eld est	young' est
free dōm	slāv er y
fōr mer	lāt ter
feel ing	numb ness
hīth er	thith er
hōme ly	hand some
ho ly	sin ful
hīll y	lev el
im port	ex port
in let	out let
īn eōme	out lay
mī ser	spēnd thrift

blūb' ber	fat of whales.
eōf fer	a money-chest.
dū el	a fight between two persons.
ex cise'	duty on home goods.
grāv' el	coarse sand.
glim mer	a faint light.
ī dol	a heathen god.
īm post	a duty on goods.
mon soon's	periodical winds.
sī' phon ^{as}	a bent tube or pipe.
skīr mish	a slight fight.
tāl on	a bird's claw.
dis tīnet'	different from.
era vat	a neck-cloth.
ex tant	now in being.
ḡl' ley	a narrow way.
sē quel ^{as}	a succeeding part.
mis dāte'	a wrong date.
lūb' ber	a clumsy fellow.

māt' ter	spīr' it
mā jor	mī nor
nīm ble	elūm sy
ō pen	elōsed
lōve ly	hātē' ful
tīght en	loos en
blāck en	whīt en
quick en ^{as}	slāck en
fall en	ris en
shōrt en	length en
stōp page	pas sage
skit tish	gen tle
trū ly	false ly
a like'	un like'
im prës'	ex prës'
īn' gress	ē' gress
in jēet'	e jēet'
īn' ward	out' ward
fōr ward	back ward

SECTION XXXI.

Nouns.

erāy' on	a colored mineral.
eōn elave	a close assembly.
grap nel	a small anchor.
lī bel	a defamatory writing.
mād der	a plant used for dyeing.
pend ant	a jewel at the ear.
pil grim	a wandering traveler.
rid dance	a clearing away.
sōph ism ⁴⁶	a fallacious argument.
trēa tise	a written discourse.
sehoon er	a vessel with two masts.
yeō man	a common man.
tōr rent	a rapid stream.
rōu tine'	a round of business.
pēr' ūke	a cap of false hair.
pla toon'	half the files of a company.

Names of Towns.

Aus' tin
Ān son
Al fred
Am herst
Bēa ver
Chēl sea
Cōurt land
Cāts kill
Cār lisle'
Deer' field
Dūn kirk
En field
Fāir field
Fīsh kill
Free hold
Guīl ford
Green' bush
Hōus ton
Hād dam
Mil burn
Men don
Mēad ville
Ōr leas
Pāu let
Pōm fret
Pots dam
Platts burg
Rum ford
Swē den
Thēt ford
Tāun ton
Tōl land
Wind ham
Prince ton
Suf field

shal loon'	a slight woolen stuff.
āx' i om	a self-evident truth.
am nes ty	a general pardon.
fel o ny	a capital crime.
lī bra ry	a collection of books.
lōt tēr y	a scheme for prizes.
man ū al ⁴⁰	a small book.
meeh an ist	a maker of machines.
sār do nyx	a precious stone.
prēc e dent	a foregoing example.
shrub ber y	shrubs in general.
in ti mate	a familiar friend.
sen ti nel	a soldier on guard.
stan na ry	a tin mine.
si rōē' eo	a noxious wind.
pe num bra	a faint shade.
do mes tie	a house servant.
tor nā do	a violent wind.
sīlk'-mer cer	a dealer in silks.

Verbs.		Names of Rivers.
trans fix'	to pierce through.	Broad
ăm' pu tate	to cut off a limb.	Black
an ti quate ³²	to make obsolete.	Elinch
au thor ize	to give authority.	Elärk's
bär bar ize	to render barbarous.	Dän
eän cer ate	to become cancerous.	Duck
ean non äde'	to attack with cannon.	Flint
eo häb' it	to dwell together.	Fox
eön" gre gate	to collect together.	Green
eon' ju gate	to inflect a verb.	Jämes
eoun ter äet'	to act contrary to.	Neuse
dīs' lo eate	to put out of joint.	Trënt
nul li fy	to render void.	Pëarl
për se eute	to pursue with malice.	Rëd
pū tre fy	to make putrid.	Rock
rär e fy	to make thin.	Salt
en er gize	to give energy to.	Tär
ex eül' pate	to clear from fault.	White
in eär nate	to clothe with flesh.	Yörk
līt' i gate	to contest by law.	Ya zoo'
ree ti fy	to make right.	Hüd' son
sim pli fy	to make plain.	Mō hawk
tyr an nize	to act the tyrant.	Ōn iön ³³
vër si fy	to make verses.	Sā eo
vīt ri fy	to turn to glass.	Äsh ley
viv i fy	to make alive.	Coop er
leg is late	to enact laws.	Yäd kin
trans fig' üre ⁴⁰	to change the form.	Sa bine'
trīt' ū rate ⁴⁰	to reduce to dust.	San tee
im pän' nel	to enroll a jury.	Pe dee
em bow er	to shelter with trees.	Mo bile
nöm' i nate	to propose by name.	Māu mee
in te grate	to make entire.	Hū' ron
in ter line'	to write between.	Wā bash
in tro duce	to bring into notice.	O hī' o
in tro vërt	to turn inward.	Ro an öke'

Miscellaneous.

ad mŷs' sion ⁸⁰	leave to enter.
ad june tion ⁷⁹	act of joining.
af fliet ive	giving pain.
af fū sion ⁹¹	a pouring upon.
a fore time	in time past.
ap pēnd age	an addition.
arch bish op	a chief bishop.
se ces sion ⁸⁰	a withdrawing.
a dop tion	act of adopting.
ad vent ūre ⁴⁰	to try the chances.
āl' li gate	to tie together.
an ee dote	a short story.
an thra cite	a sort of coal.
as cēn' sion ⁷⁸	act of rising.
eār nēl ian ⁸⁹	a precious stone.
ām' bus eade	a lying in wait.
cir eum fūse'	to spread around.

Names of Rivers.

Ar kǎn' sas
Ca taw ba
Ca haw ba
Mis sōu ri
Mus kŷng um
Os wē go
Oe mŷlg ee
O gee chee
Pe nōb seot
Po tō mae
Paw tŷx et
Pas sā ie
Pa tŷx ent
St. Law rence
Sa vǎn nǎh
Sa tŷl la
Sci ō to

re ad mŷt'	to admit again.
eo ēr' cion ⁶⁷	restraint by force.
eo lōs sus	a huge statue.
eom mŷn' gle	to mix together.
eon junet' ūre ⁴⁰	a critical time.
eōn' tra band	illegal; forbidden.
eo nŷn' drum	a sort of riddle.
eon vie tion ⁷⁹	a proving guilty.
eōn' ver sant	familiar with.
eor rēe' tion	act of correcting.
eoun' ter pane	cover of a bed.
de erī' al	a crying down.
glŷt' ton y	excess in eating.
her o ine	a female hero.
mae eo boy	a kind of snuff.
mae ro eo sm	the great world.
mī ero eo sm	the little world.
mās si eot	protoxyd of lead.
per-cēnt' um	by the hundred.

Dēl' a wāre
Ėum ber land
Nan ti eoke
Mer ri mack
Prov i dence
Rar i tan
Sar a nǎe'
Yēl' low stone
Chick o pee
Ėon' ga ree'
Ėen e see
Ten nes see
Wǎ ter ee
Il li nois
Gas eon āde
Ken tŷck' y
Tom big bee
San dus ky
Ken ne bēe'

Miscellaneous.

as cer tain'	to find out.
in ter rupt	to break in.
dēs' ig nate	to point out.
mod ū late ⁴⁰	to vary sounds.
hes i tate	to pause in doubt.
mac er ate	to make lean.
es ti mate	to set value on.
ob so lete	out of use.
pēr fo rate	to bore through.
ēx ea vate	to dig out.
rā di ate	to emit rays.
Ŷn di cate	to point out.
em a nate	to issue from.
su per vēne'	to come upon.
in ter vene	to come between.
de prē' ci ate ⁷³	to lose in value.
bīg' ot ry	blind zeal.

Parts of Animals.
Bodies.

ānk' le
bō sōm
bow els
ēl bow
eēe lid
fōre head
glōt tis
giz zard
gul let
fin' ger
in' step
kid ney
knucl le
lār ynx
liv er
hārs let

āv' e nue	entrance to a place.
eon se quence ⁶³	what follows.
pōst ū late ⁴⁰	an assumed position.
vīr ū lent ⁴⁰	very poisonous.
lin i ment	soft ointment.
ōr tho dox	sound in faith.
pēl li ele	thin external skin.
fōrm ū la ⁴⁰	a given form.
sāl a ry	stated hire or wages.
pan o ply	full armor.
gal ax y	the milky way.
prec i pice	a steep descent.
per dī' tiōn	utter ruin.
pī men' to	allspice.
plum bā go	black-lead.
mis no mer	a misnaming.
te na cious ⁶⁷	holding fast.
in eūm bent	resting on.
im pūt ing	charging to.

mīd' riff
mem brane
mus cle
nōs tril
pāl ate
pel vis
pū pil
should er
stōm ach
tēn don
ud der
ār te ry
eū ti ele
ōe ci put
erā ni um
knee pan
bāck bone
wind pipe
fōre ārm

SECTION XXXII.

Verbs.

e vǎn' ġel ize	to instruct in the gospel.
ex pōst ū late ⁴⁰	to reason earnestly with entreaty.
re tǎl i ate	to render like for like.
eġ aġ ġer ate	to enlarge beyond the truth.
a nal o ġize	to explain by analogy.
as sim i late	to make or to grow like.
as sev er ate	to affirm positively.
eo op er ate	to labor with others for the same end.
per pet ū ate ⁴⁰	to make perpetual or permanent.
a pōs ta tize	to forsake one's profession or faith.
a pōl o ġize	to plead for, or to excuse.
fa cil i tate	to make easy or easier.
eġ em pli fy	to illustrate by example.
in dem ni fy	to save harmless from loss.
ne ces si tate	to make necessary.
ma trie ū late ⁴⁰	to admit to membership.

luġ ū' ri ate ⁴⁰	to grow to excess.
phi lōs o phize ⁴⁰	to reason as a philosopher.
pre mēd i tate	to consider beforehand.
ex pee to rate	to discharge from the lungs.
im mōr tal ize	to make immortal or imperishable.
in fū ri ate	to enrage, or to make mad.
im pār a dīse	to put in a place of felicity.
mo nop o lize	to engross or purchase the whole.
ehār' ae ter ize	to give character to.
nat ū ral ize ⁴⁰	to adopt as a native citizen.
vol a til ize	to render or make volatile.
nǎ tīōn al ize ⁷¹	to make national.
o rīġ' i nate	to produce what is new.
re eġ ām' ine	to examine a second time.
re es tab lish	to establish again.
do mēs' ti eate	to tame, or to make tame.
ar tie ū late ⁴⁰	to speak distinctly.
pre sig ni fy	to signify beforehand.
pre typ i fy	to show before by figure.

Miscellaneous

Names of Towns

eo eoon'	the silk-worm's ball.	Bāth
mā' tron	an elderly lady.	Keene
ēān o py	a covering overhead.	Lŷm
com e dy	a humorous dramatic piece.	Lŷme
des pot ism	absolute power ; tyranny.	Rome
hom i cide	a man-slayer.	Troy
leth ar gy	morbid drowsiness.	Wāre
bin na ele	a ship's compass-box.	Wells
par a gon	a perfect model.	Yōrk
prōf li gate	extremely vicious.	Bēf' fast
prīv i lege	peculiar benefit.	Būr ton
in ter im	the mean time.	Bēn son
ob lo quy ^m	censorious language.	Bed ford
rū di ment	first principle.	Clin ton
sōph ist ry ⁴⁶	false reasoning.	Cam den
sŷm me try	due proportion.	Can ton
ū sū ry ^m	unlawful interest.	Dan by
<hr/>		
gŷp' se ous	relating to gypsum.	Dēr' by
sū i cide	self-murder.	Dēl hi -
pēs ti lence	an infectious disease.	Dāy ton
ath lēt' ie	strong and vigorous.	Eas ton
ea lor ie	the principle of heat.	Ēlk ton
eo ē val	of the same age.	Grot ou
dra māt ie	pertaining to the drama.	Frank lin
e mō tion ⁷⁹	a moving of the mind.	Am boy
mo mēn tum	the force of motion.	Ash land
ār mip o tent	powerful in arms.	Lī ma
ex pē ri ence	practical knowledge.	Ma eon
pre rōg a tive	exclusive privilege.	New ton ²²
no tō ri ous	publicly known.	Nōr folk
phe nōm e non ⁴⁶	something remarkable.	New bern ²²
gāud' i ness	tinsel appearance.	Nātch ez
pan o rā' ma	a view on all sides.	Quin cy ⁶²
met a phŷs ies	the science of mind.	Spār ta
māu so lē um	a magnificent tomb.	Lēn ox
lāud' a to ry	containing praise.	Mōn rōe'

SECTION XXIII.

Miscellaneous.

Words contrasted.

an no tā' tion ⁷⁹	an explanatory note.	buŷ	sēll
ad o ra tion	divine worship.	boy	gīrl
as pi ra tion	an ardent wish.	blēss	cīrse
at tes ta tion	official testimony.	best	wōrst
sub ju ga tion	act of subduing.	black	whīte
suf fo ea tion	the act of choking.	bōne	flesh
syn eo pa tion	contraction of a word.	cool	warm
an ti sēp tie	opposing putrefaction.	cōld	hōt
ārt i fi" cial	made by art.	cōme	gō
the o ret' ie	pertaining to theory.	cōarse	fine
met a phor ie ⁴⁶	expressing similitude.	cheap	dear
me te or ie	pertaining to meteors.	day	night
an thōl' o gy	a discourse on flowers.	dry	wēt
an tip a thy	natural aversion.	east	west
as sas sin ate	to murder secretly.	fār	nēar
an nī hi late	to reduce to nothing.	fāir	foul
as sēv' er ate	to affirm positively.	fāt	lēan
se eū ri ty	a state of safety.	false	trūe
sex ěn ni al	once in six years.	fīrst	lāst
so brī e ty	habitual temperance.	fīnd	lōse
so lēm ni ty	steady seriousness.	friēnd	fōe
so lid i fy	to make solid.	grēat	small
sym met ri eal	proportional in its parts.	gōod	bād
syn on y mous	the same in meaning.	hārd	sōft
mer eū ri al	relating to mercury.	hīgh	lōw
mis ān thro py	hatred of mankind.	height	dēpth
seur ril i ty	low, abusive language.	hīll	vāle
aud' it o ry	an assembly of hearers.	in	out
bāl ne a ry	a bathing-room.	joy	griēf
stat ū a ry ⁴⁰	art of carving images.	lōng	shōrt
stē re o type	fixed, immovable type.	loss	gāin
stīm ū la tive ⁴⁰	tending to excite.	lōve	hate
tem po ra ry	continuing for a time.	lāugh ⁴⁵	ery
tem per a ment	constitution of body.	bought ⁵	sold
su per a bound'	to be very abundant.	gīve	take

Nouns.

hy pôth' e sis
mil lën ni um
noe tam bu list
som nam bu list
ea par i son
bi og ra phy⁴⁶
dox ol o gy
in grē di ent
so lł o quy⁴²
phi lol o gy
zo og ra phy
tau tol o gy
eri tē ri on
au tōm a ton
tra di' tōn
vice gē' rent
em po ri um

a theory or system assumed.
a period of a thousand years.
one who walks in sleep at night.
a person who walks in sleep.
a superb dress for a horse.
a history of a person's life.
a hymn or form of praise to God.
a part of any compound.
a talking alone or to one's self.
a critical knowledge of words.
a description of animals.
a repetition of the same words.
a standard by which to judge.
a self-moving machine.
a transmission from father to son.
an officer acting for another.
a place of merchandise.

ā' vi a ry
ēm is sa ry
prōs e lyte
āp o plex y
au to graph⁴⁶
plā gi a ry
cēr e mo ny
al le go ry
an ti ehrist
rep ro bate
in ven to ry
ā' er o naut
sŷn o nym
eav' al eade
ear i ea ture
di lēm' ma
dys pep sy
di plō ma
sŷn' a gouge

a place in which birds are kept.
a spy, or a secret agent.
a convert to some new opinion.
a disorder that affects the brain.
a writing by one's own hand.
a theft in literature.
a form of civility; an outward rite.
a figurative discourse; a fable.
a person who is opposed to Christ.
a person abandoned to sin.
a list of goods or articles.
one who ascends in a balloon.
a word of the same meaning.
a procession on horseback.
a ludicrous representation.
a doubtful or difficult choice.
a difficulty of digestion.
a deed of privilege; certificate.
a Jewish house of worship.

Miscellaneous.

al lū' vi on
 af fi dā' vit
 ǎf' fi ea cy
 hab it a ble
 sa gǎo' i ty
 su pēr la tive
 sus cǎp ti ble
 ver bōs i ty
 ea tās tro phe⁴⁶
 am phib i ous
 ǎās' ū al ty⁴⁰
 or thōg' ra phy
 eho rog ra phy
 eol lō qui al⁶²
 eon cǎp ta ele
 eon nū bi al
 e eōn o my

soil deposited by water.
 written declaration under oath.
 power to produce effects.
 that may be inhabited.
 acuteness of discernment.
 in the highest degree.
 capable of receiving.
 superabundance of words.
 disaster ; unfortunate conclusion.
 living in two different elements.
 an unforeseen event.
 the art of spelling correctly.
 the art of drawing maps.
 relating to conversation.
 that which contains anything.
 pertaining to marriage.
 frugal management.

eon tīg' ū ous⁴⁰
 mās' cel la ny
 pat ri mo ny
 ōr tho e py
 mēm o ra ble
 ū nān' i mous⁴⁰
 bel lig er ent
 cen trif ū gal⁴⁰
 phi lan thro py⁴⁶
 phi lōs o phy⁴⁶
 eol lē gi ate
 ma tēr ni ty
 mu nīc i pal
 per en ni al
 me trop o lis
 ty pog ra phy
 mo not o ny
 ōr' tho dox y
 in flu ǎn' tial⁷¹

meeting so as to touch.
 a variety of subjects.
 an estate inherited.
 correct pronunciation of words.
 worthy of being remembered.
 being of one mind.
 carrying on open war.
 flying off from the center.
 the love of mankind.
 general principles of science.
 pertaining to a college.
 the relation of a mother.
 belonging to a corporation.
 lasting through the year.
 the chief city of a country.
 the art of printing from types.
 uniformity of sound.
 soundness of doctrine.
 exerting influence.

SECTION XXXIV.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN.

Ėarl	Ab' ner	Ėhn' ton	Fränk' lin	Jō' seph ⁴⁶
Charles	Al bert	Cy rus	Gil bert	Jō tham
Ėlärk	Al fred	Dän iel ³⁰	Här low	Jūd son
Dwight	Al len	Där win	Här vey	Jūl ius ³⁰
Floyd	Al vin	Dä vid	Hē man	Lēon ard
Fränk	Am brōse	De lōs'	Hēn ry	Lē vi
Geōrgs	ā mos	Dēn' nis	Hēr man	Lew is ²²
Giles	Ėn drew ³⁷	De Witt'	Hī ram	Lī nus
Hūgh	Ėn son	Dēx' ter	Hō mer	Lō ren
Jāmes	Ėr thur	ēb en	Hōr ace	Lōu is
Jōb	ā sà	ēd gar	How ell	Lū ciūs ³⁷
Jōhn	Ėsh er	ēd mund	i rā	Lū ther
Lloyd	Ėus tin	ēd ward	i saae	Lý man
Lūke	Bē lā	ēd win	Jā bez	Mār eus
Märk	Bū el	ē lam	Jā eob	Mār tin
Miles	Būt ler	ē noeh	Jā red	Mēl vin
Pärk	Ėā leb	ēr win	Ja son	Mīl ton
Paul	Ėäl vin	Ėū gēne' ⁴⁰	Jās per	Mon rōe'
Plätt	Cē cil	ēz' rā	Je rōme'	Mō' ses
Ralph ⁴⁶	Chēs ter	Fē lix	Jēs' se	Mý ron
Sēth	Ėlär ence	Fēs tus	Jō el	Nā than
Ward	Ėlēm ent	Frän cis	Jō nas	Nēl son

New' ton ²²	Stē' phen ³⁴	Bēn' ja min	Jōsh ū ā	Vāl' en tine
Nōr man	Stew art ²²	Be ri' āh	Jo si' āh	Wash ing ton
ōr rin	Stē ney	Be thū el	Lā fay ette'	Zāch a ry
ōr son	Thē ron	Ėhris' topher ⁴⁶	Lēm' ū el ⁴⁰	Zēb ū lon
ōr ville	Thōm as	Da ri' us	Lo rēn' zo	Al eā ān' der
ōs ear	Vīr gil	E li as	Lý sän der	Az a ri āh
ō tis	Wal ter	E li hu	Mī' eha el	Ėor nē' li us
Pät rick	War ren	E li jāh	Na thän' iel	Ėb en ē' zer
Pē ter	Wīl lard	E li shā	Nýeh' o las	El e ā zer
Phīl ip	Will iam ³⁰	E li zur	ōl i ver	E liph' a let ⁴⁶
Phī lo	Wīl lis	ēm' er son	Or län' do	E zē ki el
Quar tus ³²	Wīl son	ē phra im ⁴⁶	O zī as	Ga mā li el
Reū ben	Zē nas	E rās' tus	Phīn' e as ⁴⁶	Hez e kī' āh
Rīch ard	ā' bra ham	Frēd' er ick	Sām ū el ⁴⁰	Jed e dī' āh
Rōb ert	Ėd di son	Gīd e on	Sēn e eā	Jer e mī āh
Rōl lin	A län son	ōū li an	Sīm e on	Llew ēl lyn ²²
Rōl lo	A lön zo	Gus tā' vus	Sōl o mon	Na pō le on
Rōs eoe	Al' phe us ⁴⁶	Hän' ni bal	Syl vā' nus	Ne he mī' āh
Rū fus	Ėm a sà	Här ri son	Syl vēs ter	Ob a dī āh
Sā lem	Ėn tho ny	Ho rā' tío ⁷¹	Thād' de us	Pel a tī āh
Sē bā	Ėr chi bāld	Is' ra el	Thē o dore	The ōph' i lus ⁴⁶
Sēy mowr	Ėr te mas	Jēf fer son	Tīm o thy	Zach a ri' āh
Si las	ā sa hel	Je hī' el	ū ri' āh ⁴⁰	Zech a ri āh
Si mon	Ėu gīs' tus	Jōn' a than	ū lýt ses ⁴⁰	Zed e kī āh

SECTION XXXV.

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF WOMEN.

Xnn	Ēar' rie	Flō' rā	Lau' rā	ōl' ive
Blānche	Cēl iā ³⁰	Flōr ence	Līb bie	Pēr sis
Grāce	Ġhār lotte	Frān ces	Līl lie	Phē be
Jāne	Ġhlō e	Gēr trūde	Līz zie	Phyl lis
Kāte	Ġlār ā	Grā tiā ⁷¹	Lō is	Pōl ly
Rōse	Ġō rā	Hān nāh	Lōu ise'	Prū dence
Rūth	Dēl iā ³⁰	Hāt tie	Lōt' tie	Rā chel
Xb' bie	Dī nāh	Hēl en	Lū ciā ⁶⁷	Rhē dā
Ād ā	Dō rā	Hēs ter	Lū cy	Rō sā
Ād die	Dōr eas	Hēt tie	Lū lā	Rō sie
A dēlle'	ē dith	Hūl dāh	Mā bel	Sā brā
Āg' nes	ēl lā	ī dā	Māg gie	Sāl ly
Āl' ice	ēl len	ī die	Mār ciā ⁶⁷	Sāl lie
Ā my	El sie	I rēne'	Mār thā	Sa lōme'
Ān nā	ēm mā	Ja nēt	Mā ry	Sā' rāh
Ān nie	Es tēlle'	Ja nētts	Māt tie	Stēl lā
Ān nis	ēs' ther	Jēn' nie	Mē rab	Sū san
Bēr thā	ēt tie	Jēs sie	Mīn nā	Sū sie
Bēs sie	Eū nice ⁴⁰	Jū dith	Mīn nie	Sīb yl
Bēt sey	ē vā	Jūl iā ³⁰	Nān cy	Tīr zāh
Bridg' et	Fān nie	Jūn iā ³⁰	Nēl lie	Zīl phā ⁴⁶
Beū lāh	Fān ny	Kīt tie	Nō rā	Xb' i gail

Ād' a line	Dēb' o rāh	Je rū' shā	Mīr' i am	Am a rīl' iā
Ād e laide	Dī ān' ā	Jo ān ā	Nar cīs' sā	Angē lī nā
A dēl' iā ³⁰	Dī ān thā	Jō' se phīne	O phēl iā ⁴⁶	Ar a bēl lā
A lī dā	Dōr' o thy	Jū li ēt'	Pa mēl iā ³⁰	Ar i ān ā
Al mē dā	Dru sl' lā	Ke tū' rāh	Paū lī nā	Ġhri s ti ān ā
Al mī rā	El' ea nor	Ke zī āh	Prīs cīl lā	E līz' a beth
Al thē ā	E lī' zā	Le ō nā	Re bēe cā	E vān gē line
A mān dā	El vī rā	Lo mī nā	Rō' sa lie	Ev e lī' nā
A mēl iā ³⁰	ēm' e line	Lōū ī sā	Rō sa lind	geor gi ān' ā
An toi nette'	ēm i ly	Lo vī sā	Rō sa mond	Hen rī ēt tā
A sē' nath	Es tēl' lā	Lu cēt tā	Ro set' tā	Is a bēl lā
Āu gūs tā	Eū gēn ie ⁴⁰	Lu cīn dā	Rox ān' ā	La vīn' i ā
A zū bāh	ēv' e line	Lu crē tiā ⁷¹	Se lī nā	Le o nō' rā
Bār' ba rā	Fī dēl' iā ³⁰	Lyd' i ā	Sīl' vī ā	Lu ci ān ā ⁶⁷
Bē a trīce	geōr' gie	Mād e line	So phī ā ⁴⁶	Me hēt' a bel
Be līn' dā	Hār ri et	Mār ga ret	Su ān nā	Oe tā vī ā
Ġar' o line	Hel ē' nā	Ma rī' ā	Tāb' i thā	O līv i ā
Ġāth a rīne	Hēp' zī bāh	Ma rī ān' ā	The rē' sā	Pe nēl o pe
Ce cīl' iā ³⁰	Han nō' rā	Mā' rī on	The rī nā	So phrō nī ā ⁴⁶
Ġla rīn dā	Im' o gēne	Ma tīl' dā	Try phē nā ⁴⁶	The o dō siā ⁶⁹
Ġla rīs sā	I rē nā	Me līn dā	Try phō sā ⁴⁶	Vīe tō' rī ā
Ġor dēl iā ³⁰	Is' a bel	Me līs sā	Vī ō lā	Vī o lēt' tā
Ġor nēl iā ³⁰	Is a dore	Mī nēr vā	Zēr' vī āh	Vir gīn' iā
Cyn' thi ā	Je mī' mā	Mī rān dā	Al der ēt' tā	Ze nō bī ā

SECTION XXXVI.

DEFINING BY CAPTIONS.

The Noun with its corresponding Adjective.

In most cases, the pupil will know the meaning of the several nouns standing opposite their adjectives.

The adjectives in the left-hand column of each couplet are defined by repeating the words at the head of the columns, with the primitive word or phrase in the second column, standing opposite to its adjective. Thus, over *formic* stands "*pertaining or belonging to*"; then *formic* is defined by saying, "*pertaining to ants.*" So *dorsal*, "*pertaining to the back.*"

Pertaining or belonging to

fōr' mie	ants
ūr sine	beārs
fē line	eāts
vāe cine	eows
ea nīne'	dōgs
vūl' pine	fōx' es
vī tal	līfe
mār tial ⁷¹	war
hō ral	hours
flo ral	flow' ers
bēs tial ⁸⁰	bēasts
prē dal	prey
nī' trous	nī' ter
na val	shīps
vi nous	wīne
mu ral	wālls
brū mal	wīn' ter
elīn ie	a sick-bed
dū eal	a dūke
mēn sal	a tā' ble
dō tal	a dow er
lo eal	a plāce
fīl ial ⁸⁰	a sōn
fīs eal	a trēas ur y ⁸⁰

Pertaining or belonging to

dōr' sal	the bāck
nā tal	the bīrth
pe dal	the fōot
lūm bar	the loīns
cen tral	the cēn' ter
pō lar	the pōles
spi nal	the spine
frōnt al	the frōnt
vēr nal	the sprīng
mā lar	the cheek
mēn tal	the mīnd
lū nar	the moon
nērv ous	the nērv es
nā sal	the nōse
eōs tal	the rībs
sō lar	the sun
stēl lar	the stārs
dent al	the teēth
vē nous	the vēins
ma rīne'	the sēa
ter rēne	the ēarth
rū' ral	the coūn' try
līn" gual ⁸⁰	the tōngue
fō' eal	the fō' eus

SECTION XXXVII.

Repeat the *caption* with any word in the second column, and it defines its opposite word in the first column. Thus, *blameless*, without *blame*.

Without

Countries of Europe.

blāme' less
brain less
beard less
eloud less
ēye less
faith less
friēnd less
fault less
fear less
grace less
guilt less
guile less
hope less

blāme
sēnse
bēard
elouds
ēyes
faith
friēnds
faults
fear
grace
guilt
guile
hope

Aus' tri ā
Bā den
Ba vā' ri ā
Bo he mi ā
Bēl' gi um
Den mark
Eng land¹⁴
Flān ders
Frānce
Gēr' ma ny
Greece
Hān' o ver
Hol land

heed' less
hārm less
hēlp less
jūice less
life less
leaf less
law less
noise less
rēst less
sight less
shame less
stain less
sleep less
sēnse less
tooth less
tēar less
taste less
ēnd less
joy less

eāre
hārm
hēlp
jūice
life
leaves
law
noise
rēst
sight
shame
stains
sleep
sēnse
teeth
tēars
taste
ēnd
joy

Hūn" ga ry
Ire land
It a ly
Lāp land
Nōr way
Pō land
Pōrt ū gāl
Prūs sia *
Rūs sia †
Sāx o ny
Seot land
Spāin
Swē' den
Swīt zer land
Tār key
Wales
Wīr tem burg

* Prū' shā or Prūsh' ā.

† Rū' shā or Rūsh' ā.

SECTION XXXVIII.

Repeat the *caption* at the head of the columns with any word in the second column of the couplets, and it defines its *opposite* word in the first column. Thus, *blackish*, somewhat *black*.

Somewhat		A little, or a small	
bläck' ish	bläck	bul' let	ball
eool ish	eool	fıl let	bänd
düsk ish	düsk	glob üle ⁴⁰	glöbe
damp ish	damp	gran üle ⁴⁰	grain
fäint ish	fäint	hill ock	hill
green ish	green	pō ny	hōrse
grāy ish	grāy	pull ey	wheel
new ish ²²	new	pūp pet	döll
ōld ish	ōld	pen nant	flag
pāl ish	pale	pal let	bed
round ish	round	peb ble	stōne
smāll ish	smāll	rund let	eask
sālt ish	sālt	ring let	rīng
sour' ish	sour	rīp' ple	wāve
sīck ish	sīck	mōr sel	piece
sōft ish	sōft	sāch el	bāg
sweet ish	sweet	strēam let	strēam
wēt tish	wēt	lāmō kin	lāmō
whīt ish	whīte	duck ling	duck
		lēaf let	lēaf
boy' ish	boy	bīl let	lēt' ter
chīld ish	chīld	ham let	vil lage
eolt ish	colt	īsl et	īsl and
gīrl ish	gīrl	pōn iard ³⁹	dāg ger
wōlf ish	wōlf	pust üle ⁴⁰	pim ple
fool ish	fool	pār cel	bun dle
mūl ish	mūle	round let	cīr ele
fōp pish	fōp	tāb let	tā ble
brūt ish	brūte	tur ret	tow er
elown ish	elown	vī al	bōt tle
knāv ish	knāve	eask et	box
slūt tish	slūt	rīv ū let ⁴⁰	brook

Like a

Pertaining or relating to		Consisting of, or containing	
ce tā' ceous ⁶⁷	whāles	ā' que ous ⁶²	wā' ter
di tūr nal	day	vīt re ous	glāss
noe tūr nal	night	fer re ous	ī ron ⁸⁵
lāch' ry mal	tears	seō ri ous	drōss
sac er dō' tal	priests	pūl ver ous	dūst
tēm' po ral	time	ig ne ous	fīre
lae te al	milk	fī brous	fī' bers
fo rēn' sie	cōurts	pī lōse'	hāir
bāl' ne al	a bāth	sa line	salt
eor o nal	a erown	me tāl' lie	mēt' al
fes ti val	a fēast	ma tē ri al	mat ter
lin e ar	a line	san' guin' e ous ⁸⁸	blōod
ma tēr' nal	a mōth' er	wōol' ly	wōol
pa ter nal	a fā ther	spī nous	thōrn
bīb' li eal	the Bī ble	grāss y	grāss
cer e bral	the brāin	tūrf y	tūrfs
eōr po ral	the bōd' y	ēarth y	ēarth

		Resembling or like	
elēr' ie al	the elēr' gy	sēr' rate	a saw
dig it al	the fīn' ger	glō bous	a glōbe
lā bi al	the lips	milk y	milk
lāt er al	the sīde	ō val	an egg
pee to ral	the brēast	spi ral	a serew ²⁷
gut tur al	the thrōat	glā cious ⁶⁷	īce
hū mer al	the should' er	ōs se ous	bone
māx il lar	the jaw bōne	nēb ū lous ⁴⁰	a eloud
fem i nine	fē' males	ū ve ous ⁴⁰	a grāpe
īn fant īne	īn fants	nīv e ous	snow
ce lēs' tial ⁸⁹	heav en	an nu lar	a rīng
he rō ie	hē rōes	stel late	a stār
of fī' cial	ōf fice	tū bu lar	a tūbe
fra tēr' nal	brōth ers	rēt i eūle	a nēt
nu mēr ie al	nūm ber	cīr eu lar	a cīr' ele
hi bēr nal	wīn ter	sēr pen tīne	a sēr pent
oph thāl mie ⁴⁶	the ēye	eāp il la ry	a hāir
pōp' ū lar ⁴⁰	the pēo' ple	fī lā' ceous ⁶⁷	thrēads
se pūl' ehral	bū' ri al ¹¹		

SECTION XXXIX.

Repeat the caption with any word in the second column, and defines its opposite word in the first column; thus, *defensive*, having a tendency to *deceive*.

Having a tendency to		Implies	
de lū' sive	de cēive'	a vānt'	be gōne
dis sua sive ²⁸	dis suade ²⁸	a foot	on foot
dif fu sive	dif fuse	a bēd	in bēd
de prēs ive	də prēs	a drift	a float
de struet ive	de stroy	a sīde	a pārt
de cep tive	de lūde	a frēsh	a new ²²
as suā sive ²⁸	as suage ²⁸	a slōpe	a slānt
in cēn sive	pro voke	a thwārt	a erēs
pro mō tive	ad vānce	a lōft	on high
pre vēnt ive	pre vēnt	a dō	būs' tle
eon sump tive	eon sūme	a shōre	on shōre
re pul sive	re pēl	a dieū	fāre wēll
il lū sive	mis lēad	a nōn	quīck' ly
eon dū' cive	pro mōte'	a bāck'	bāck' ward
eor rēet ive	eor rēet	a head	be fōre'
a mū sive	a mūse	a gō	pāst ; gōne
ad vān cive	ad vānce	a live	līv' ing
in cēn tive	in cīte	sāl' low	yel low
sub vēr sive	sub vērt	vil lous	shag gy
Having power to		lī mous	slīm y
ere ā' tive	ere āte'	spi ny	thōrn y
eo ēr cive	eo ērce	se tous	brīst ly
ecom prēs ive	ecom prēs	brīd al	nup tial ⁷¹
ab stract ive	ab stract	māt in	mōrn ing
pro due tive	pro dūce	lū cid	shīn ing
at tract ive	at trāct	aus tral	sōuth ern
Able to		tāc it	sī lent
re tēn' tive	re tāin'	tep id	wārm
ef feet ive	ef fēet	eal lous	hārd
in vent ive	in vent	gel id	eōld
per cep tive	per cēive	erim son	deep-rēd
ecom pul sive	ecom pēl	sē nile	ōld

SECTION XL.

Define each word in the first column of each couplet by prefixing *that may or can be* to the word opposite; thus, *audible*, that may or can be *heard*.

That may or can be

aud' i ble	heard
flēx i ble	bēnt
fēas i ble	dōne
lēg i ble	rēad
lēas a ble	let
pāl pa ble	felt
pāss a ble	passed ⁸²
pāy a ble	pāid
tēn a ble	hēld
tēach a ble	taught
vēnd i ble	sōld
vis i ble	seen
bend a ble	bēnt

That may or can be

a bāt' a ble	a bāt' ed
a void a ble	a void ed
ae cēss i ble	ap prōached ⁸²
ad mis si ble	ad mīt' ted
com press i ble	com pressed ⁸²
cor rupt i ble	cor rupt' ed
con cēiv a ble	con cēived'
con fin a ble	con fined
de rīv a ble	de rived
de sīr a ble	de sired
de elīn a ble	de elined
de dūc i ble	in fērrēd
ex eūs a ble	ex eused

elēav' a ble	elēft	per oēp' ti ble	per cēived'
blām a ble	blāmed	re solv a ble	re sōlved
ēd i ble	ēat' en	rēf' ra ga ble	re fūt' ed
fū si ble	mēlt ed	re frān' gi ble	re frāet ed
ford a ble	wād ed	re vēr si ble	re vērsed ⁸²
fīn a ble	fīned	re sīst i ble	re sīst' ed
gūst a ble	tāst' ed	re mis si ble	re mit ted
mōv a ble	mōved	re mōv a ble	re mōved'
mēnd a ble	mēnd' ed	ād' mi ra ble	ad mired
lāūd a ble	prāised	ap pli ea ble	ap plied
rāt a ble	rāt' ed	com' par a ble	com pāred
sāl va ble	sāved	gōv ern a ble	gōv' erned
tan gi ble	touchēd ⁸²	pār don a ble	for gīv' en
tām a ble	tāmed	rēp a ra ble	re pāired'
tīll a ble	tīlled	rev o ea ble	re ealled
trāce a ble	trāced ⁸²	ex pli ea ble	ex plained
eūr a ble	eūred	sū per a ble	o ver eomē'
prōv a ble	prōved	ex pōrt' a ble	ex pōrt' ed
mātch a ble	mātched ⁸²	per fēct' i ble	pēr' feet ed

SECTION XLI.

Define all the words in the *first* column, thus: *indestructible*, that can not be *destroyed*.

That can not be		Cities and Towns.
in de strüet' i ble	de stroyed'	Bôs' ton
in eem müt a ble	ex chānged	Brook lyn
in eon dēn sa ble	eon dēnsed ⁸²	Bān' gor
in eon cēiv a ble	eon cēived	Brunswick
in eon cēal a ble	eon ceal ed	Bris tol
in eon trōl la ble	eon trolled	Con' eord
in eon tēst a ble	eon tēst' ed	Chārlēs' ton
in eon sūm a ble	eon sūmed'	Clēve land
in eon sōl a ble	eom' fort ed	Do ver
in eor rūpt i ble	eor rūpt' ed	De troit'
in de fēa si ble	de fēat ed	Frānk' fort
in ex cīt a ble	ex cīt ed	Härt ford
in ob sērv a ble	ob sērvēd'	Jäck son
im per cēp ti ble	per cēived	New port ²²
in ae cēss' i ble	ap prōached ⁸²	Nāsh' ville
in eor' ri gi ble	eor rēct' ed	New Yōrk ²²
in ev i ta ble	a void ed	New' burg ²²
in nū mer a ble	nūm' bered	Pōrt land
in āp pli ea ble	ap plied'	Ports mouth
il lev i a ble	lēv' ied	Pitts burg
ir rev o ea ble	re ealled'	Rich mond
in ex prēss' i ble	ūt' tered	Rut land
in ex plōr a ble	ex plōred'	Sā lem
im mēas' ur a ble ⁸⁹	mēas' ured ⁸⁹	Spring field
im prae ti ea ble	per fōrmed'	Tren ton
in di cērn' i ble ⁸⁵	dis cērned ⁸⁵	Au burn
in di gēst i ble	di gēst' ed	Hūd son
in di vis i ble	di vīd ed	Lōw ell
in dīs' pu ta ble	dis pūt ed	New ark ²²
in dis pēn' sa ble	spāred	Cām bridge
ir re sist i ble	re sīst' ed	Mār shal
ir rēp' a ra ble	re pāired	Mēm phis ⁴⁶
in dis so lu ble	dis sōlved	Med ford

SECTION XLII.

The first part of each word, in the first column, has the same meaning as the word opposite in the second column; therefore, repeating the word or words standing at the head of the couplets, with whatever stands in the second column opposite each succeeding word, defines each word in the first column. Thus, *Bearing* heads the first column; then, to define *armigerous*, say, bearing arms; *fructiferous*, bearing fruit.

Bearing

är mĭg' er ous	ärms
erû cĭf er ous	erôss
frue tif er ous	frûit
glan dif er ous	ā' eorns
la nig er ous	wōl
nu cĭf er ous	nûts
pal mĭf er ous	pālms

Producing

au rĭf' er ous	gōld
eal cĭf er ous	lime
eoneh if er ous	shēlls
eul mĭf er ous	stākls
fo lif er ous	lēaves
gem mĭf er ous	būds
mor tif er ous	death

squā mĭg' er ous ⁶²	seāles
prû nĭf er ous	plūms

Producing

cer û lĭf' ie	blūe
frig o rĭf ie	eold
sap o rĭf ie	taste
lu cĭf' er ous	light
bulb if er ous	būlbs
som nĭf er ous	sleep
bae cĭf er ous	bēr' ries
fēr rĭf er ous	ī ron ³⁵
mel lif er ous	hōn ey
po mĭf er ous	ăp ples
flo rĭf er ous	flow ers
lau rĭf er ous	lau rel
hērb ĭf er ous	hērbs
os sĭf er ous	bōnes
om nĭf er ous	all kinds
sem in ĭf' er ous	seed

nu bĭf' er ous	elouds
o vip a rous	ēggs
plum bĭf er ous	lead
ro rĭf er ous	dew ²²
spi nĭf er ous	thōrns
sa lif er ous	salt
ver mip a rous	wōrms
pes tif er ous	plāgue
ar un dĭn' e ous	reeds
sue cĭf' er ous	săp
eor tĭ cĭf' er ous	bărk
sal ū tif er ous ⁴⁰	hēalth
so nĭf' er ous	sound
met al lĭf' er ous	mēt' als
hed e rĭf er ous	ī vy
nee tar if er ous	nēe tar
o dor if er ous	ō dor
res in if er ous	rēs in
sil i cĭf er ous	sī lex

Doctrine or Science of, or a Treatise on

as trög' ra phy⁴⁶
eoneh ol o gy
den drol o gy
hy drol o gy
eth nol o gy
fos sil o gy
me trol o gy
neu rol o gy
psy ehol o gy
phy tol o gy⁴⁶
phre nol o gy⁴⁶
en to möl' o gy
et y mol o gy
gal van ol o gy
gen e al o gy
her pe tol o gy
ieh thy ol o gy

stär's
shells
trees
wa' ter
nä tions⁷⁹
fös sils
mëäs ures⁸⁰
the nêrves
the sôul
plänts
the bräin
In' seets
der i vā' tions⁷⁹
gäl' van ism
gen er ā' tions⁷⁹
rëp' tles
fish es

Kinds of Cloth.

bär' ra ean
eal i eo
ean ne quin⁸²
eas si mere
eor du roy'
dī' a per
dīm i ty
huck a back
tap es try
taf fe ta
ban dān' na
bōm ba zīnē'
al a mōde

Fortifications.

bar ri eādē'
pal i sade
in trēnch' ment

min er āl' o gy
or ni thol o gy
os te ol o gy
lex i eol o gy
pyr e tol o gy
ū ran ol o gy⁴⁰
ver me ol o gy

mīn' er als
bīrds
bōnes
wōrds
fē' vers
hēav ens
wōrms

hēr' is son
gar ri son
par a pet
Weapons.
blūn' der buss
bāy o net
dām ask in

me te or ōl' o gy
phär ma eöl' o gy
id e ol o gy

{ mē' te ors and at mos-
{ phēr' ie phe nōm' e na.
phär' ma cy⁴⁶
i dē' as

cim e ter
javē' lin
rā' pi er
bow ie-knife

ge ōl' o gy

{ strüet' ūre and phÿs'-
{ ie al chānges of the ēarth.

Soldiers.
eōm' pa ny

The Art of Writing or Engraving on

ehal eög' ra phy⁴⁶
li thog ra phy
ste log ra phy
xy log ra phy⁸⁷
ce rog ra phy

bräss
stōne
pīl' lars
wood
wāx

rēg i ment
sen ti nel
eav al ry
in fant ry
dra goon
light-horse

SECTION XLIII.

Having the form of a

Vessels and
Measures.

Quadrupeds.

eăp' ri form	gōat		
eău li form	stałk	bush' el	bab oon'
eōrd i form	heärt	băr rel	bi dēt
erū ci form	erōss	bot tle	bădg' er
eu nē' i form	wēdge	erū et	bēa ver
cŷm' bi form	bōat	eást er	brōck et
dent i form	tooth	chāl dron	eam el
en si form	swōrd	fīr kin	cas tor
gland i form	gländ	flāg on	eat tle
lin" gui form ³⁶	tōngue	punch eón ³⁸	čham ois
lū ni form	moon	pig gin	dōnk ey
o vi form	egg	pitch er	fil ly
rēt i form	net	pot tle	ga zēlle'
seū ti form	shiēld	gal lon	gēn' et
stēl li form	stär	gob let	gi rāffe'
fāl ci form	sīck' le	hogs head	hēif' er
			jack al

ea pīl' li form	hāir
fīs' tu li form	pīpe
oe ū li form ⁴⁰	eye
seō ri form	drōss
seo pi form	broom

Eating or feeding on

ear nīv' o rous	flēsh
gra niv o rous	grāin
hērb iv o rous	hērb
os siv o rous	bōnes
sar eōph a gous ⁴⁶	flēsh
ver mīv o rous	wōrms
bae civ o rous	bēr' ries
gram in īv' o rous	grāss

Having

eor nīg' er ous	hōrns
ehe lif er ous	elaws
eău lif er ous	stałks
plu mig er ous	fēath' ers

keel' er
kēt tle'
său cer
skīl let
tank ard
tum bler
vī al
eu bit
fāth om
fūr long

Carriages.

būg' gy
phā e ton ⁴⁶
sūlk y
wag on

stāge

eoach

čhaise

sleigh¹

jag ū ār' ⁴⁰
lēop' ard
mam moth
mōnk ey
pān ther
rae eoon'
reīn' deer ¹
zē bra

Instruments
of Music.

elār' i on
flāg eo let
dul ci mer
tam bōur īne'
vī o līn
vī ō la
sēr' a phīne
ae eōr' di on
mel ō de on

The Doctrine of, or the Science which treats of

öp' ties	light
phys ies ⁴⁶	nāt' fire ⁴⁰
teeh nies	ärts
eth ies	mör' als
stat ies	böd' ies at rest.
po ët' ies	pō' e try
pho net ies ⁴⁶	{ sounds
a eous ties	
här mön ies	mū' sie al sounds.
sta tist ies	stāte of the eoun' try.
hy draul ies	mō' tion of flū' ids.
pōl' i ties	gōv' ern ment
gno mön' ies	dī' al ing
sci op ties	cām' e ra ob seū' ra
mne mon ies	mēm' o ry
ehre mat ies	eōl' ors
mag net ies	māg' net ism

Orimes.

är' son
as sault'
būrg' la ry
bīg a my
chēat ing
ex tōr' tion ⁷⁹
gām' ing
gām bling
trēa son
lār ce ny
mūr der
māim ing
pēr' ju ry
poi sōn ing
rōb ber y
pī ra cy
fōrg er y

hy dro stāt' ies	weight of flū' ids.
pneu mat' ies	āir
me chan ies	ma chīnes'
bōt' a ny	plānts
as trōn' o my	stārs
a nat o my	dis sēe' tion ⁷⁹
a rith me tic	nūm' bers
eal is thēn' ies	hēalth' ful ēx' er cise.
math e mat ies	{ nūm' ber
met a phys ies ⁴⁶	{ and quan' tā ty. ⁶²
pyr o teeh nies	mīnd
	fīre' wōrks

Lakes.

Su pē' ri or
Mīch' i gan
On tā' ri o
Ē' rie
Hū ron
Geōrge
Lōng-Lāke
Ea yū' ga
Sēn' e ea
O neī' da
O was eo
Cham plāin'
Moose' head
Um bā' gog
Win ne bā' go
St. Clāir'
Ge nē' va
Crōok' ed

Science of refracted, or reflected

ea tōp' tries	{ light
di op tries	
di a eous' ties	{ sounds
eat a eous ties	
eat a phōn ies	

SECTION XLIV.

An Instrument for Measuring—

ther môm' e ter	tēm' per a tūre
ba rom e ter	weight of âir.
hy drom e ter	grāv' i ty of līq' uids.
ma nom e ter	den' si ty of âir.
eū di ōm' e ter ⁴⁰	pū' ri ty of âir.
go ni om e ter	sōl' id ân' gles.
e lee trom e ter	e lee trīc' i ty
an e nom e ter	fōrce of wīnd.
a er om e ter	būlk of gās' es.
era ni om e ter	skūlls
eal o rim e ter	hēat
ste re om e ter	sōl' ids
gas ōm' e ter	gās' es
om brom e ter	rāin
pho tom e ter ⁴⁶	līght
py rom e ter	de grees' of hēat.

Officers.

ăd' mi-ral
 ău to erat
 ăid de camp
 ăm per or
 eom mo dore
 eôn sta ble
 eôr o ner
 eôr po ral
 chăn cel lor
 gôv ern or
 gën er al
 mag is trate
 nō ta ry
 pŕēs i dent
 sur ro gate
 lieū tēn' ant

Pertaining to—

pro vīn' cial ⁹⁷	a prōv' ince
eo lō ni al	a cōl' o ny
pa ro ehi al	a pār' ish
me dīc in al	mēd' i cine
mo nāreh ie al	mōn' areh y
dem o erāt' ie al	de mōe' ra cy
an a lyt ie al	a nāl' y sis
Government of a State or Kingdom by	
ău tōe' ra cy	one's sēlf ³⁸
de mōe ra cy	pēo' ple
the oe ra cy	Gōd
stra toe ra cy	sōl' dier y ⁵⁰
ar is tōe' ra cy	nō' bles
pā' tri āreh y	fā' there
mōn āreh y	one măn ³⁸
gyn ār ehy	fē' male
ol i gār ehy	few pēr' sons. ²²
hep tāreh y	sēv' en pēr' sons.

man da rīn'
 brig a dīer

Quadrupeds.

ăn' te lope
 buf fa lo
 eat a mount
 el e phant⁴⁶
 lī on ess
 mās to don
 ū ni eorn⁴⁰
 mo nôc' e ros
 rīi noc e ros
 bu cēph a lus⁴⁶
 drôm' e da ry

Plants.

dăn' de li on
 eo ri ăn' der
 el e eam pāne'
 ġe rā' ni -

SECTION XLV.

A Description of, or a Treatise on	Parts and Appendages	
	of Buildings.	
eoš mög' ra phy ⁴⁶	the wörld	bölt
ge og ra phy	the ēarth	door
hy drog ra phy	wā' ters	ēaves
my og ra phy	mūs' cles	floor
sce nog ra phy	{ pēr spēc' tive	flūe
	{ scēn' er y	hall
to pog ra phy	a par tic' u lar plāce	heārth
bī ōg ra phy	one's life ⁶⁸	jāmō
zo ol o gy	ān' i mals	kēy
ū ran ōg' ra phy ⁴⁰	hēav' ens	lātch
sel e nog ra phy	moon	lock
bib li og ra phy	boōks	roof
ehro nōg' ra phy	tīme pāst	sāsh
gas trol o gy	stōm' aeh	stāirs
pho nog ra phy	sounds	shēlf
phy tol o gy	plānts	
<hr/>		
the ōl' o gy	di vīn' i ty	sīnk
pyr i tōl' o gy	py rī tēs	wāll
py rōl' o gy	hēat	bēl' fry
pa le ōl' o gy	an tīq' ui ties ³⁷	chimney
	The art of:	cel lar
eho rōg' ra phy ⁴⁶	māp' ping	eol umn
ehi rog ra phy	writ' ing	eōr nice
or thog ra phy	eor rēet' spēll' ing	elōs et
ty pog ra phy	prīnt' ing	pan el
		pār lor
phrā se ōl' o gy	mōde of speech.	tēr race
my thōl' o gy	a sys' tem of fā' bleš.	wīn dow
phi lol o gy	{ the scī ence of	pan try
	{ lān" guage. ³⁶	eū' po la
phys i ōl' o gy	{ the scī ence of the or-	gāl ler y
	{ gan i zā tion of an' i mals	eup bōard ⁴¹
	{ or plānts.	
phys i og no my	{ the art of dis cērn' ing the ehār' ae ter	
	{ of the mind from the face.	

PART III.

AN INTRODUCTION TO "TOWN'S ANALYSIS."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

No scholar can be said to have accomplished anything valuable for himself, till he thoroughly understands what he studies, and perceives the application. It is therefore hoped that teachers will not fail to question their pupils on the introductory part of each Table, and to explain to them every particular. Although this part of the work is very much simplified, and brought down, as it is thought, entirely to the capacities of children, yet much, very much, depends on the *oral* instruction of the *living* teacher.

In the first place, the definitions and examples, at the head of each table, with such Rules for Spelling as are referred to, must be distinctly learned as they occur. In these, the class must be exercised, till each pupil understands them perfectly. When this is accomplished, let the teacher give such number of words for the class to spell, as they can learn well, with their definitions, — not so to be learned one day, that they may be forgotten the next, but to be learned for life. When the scholar has spelled the primitive word, and defined it, let the teacher pronounce the same word with what is to be joined to it, and require the pupil to spell and define it thus modified ; and, lastly, to tell the part of speech to which it belongs. Let the same course be uniformly pursued with every new table under the following sections.

After the scholars become familiar in answering the questions, as proposed by the teacher, let him give out the primitive word, and require his pupils to go through the whole process alone. In this way, three or six months will be likely to accomplish the work of years. Words, language, and signification will become equally familiar. The prefixes and suffixes, component parts of so many thousand words, will be learned for the *entire* language and for life.

In the First and Second Parts, the scholar acquires knowledge of primitive words, and in the *Third*, rules and examples for forming and defining their compound and derivative formations.

In the following tables, no more words are given than were thought necessary to exemplify the *mode* of defining. The teacher, however, can exercise the pupils on words of his own selection to any extent he chooses.

The words, found in the tables, have been taken without any reference to repetition, for the special purpose of showing the most obvious effect of the prefixes and suffixes in varying their signification.

If these short tabular exercises, with their prefixes and suffixes, are thoroughly mastered, the pupil will acquire the ability of defining something like twenty thousand words of the language, as a reward for his labor.

SECTION I

RULES FOR SPELLING DERIVATIVE WORDS.

RULE 1. Final *e* must be dropped before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

Blame*	Förce	Chöse	Glöbe
Bläm' a ble	Förce' i ble	Chös' en	Glöb' üle ⁴⁰

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, when they take the suffix *able* or *ous*, and verbs ending with *ee*, *oe*, and a few other terminations in *e*, retain the final *e*; as,

Pëace	Coür' age	Hie	Dÿe
Pëace' a ble	Coür' ä' geous	Hie' ing	Dÿe' ing
Chänge	A gree'	Höe	Sänge
Chänge' a ble	A gree' ing	Hös' ing	Sänge' ing

NOTE. The word *practice* drops *e* in accordance with the rule; and so do words ending in *ee*, *ie*, *oe*, *ye*, or *ge* when they take the suffix *ed* or *er*; but *ie*, when it takes the suffix *ing*, must be changed into *y*; as,

Præ' tice	Tie	Dÿe	Vie
Præ' ti ea ble	Tied	Dÿ' er	Vÿ' ing
Free	Shöe	Sänge	Lie
Frë' er	Shö' er	Sänge'd	Lÿ' ing

RULE 2. Final *e* is retained before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *consonant*; as,

Wise	Höpe	Bäse	Gäme
Wise' ly	Höpe' ful	Bäse' ness	Gäme' ster
Stäte	Blithe	Noise	Säfe
Stäte' ment	Blithe' söme	Noise' less	Säfe' ty

EXCEPTIONS. The following words do *not* retain the final *e*:—

Awe	Trüe	Löathe	Lödge
Aw' ful	Trü' ly	Löath' ful	Löd'g' ment
Aw' less	Whöle	Löath' söme	Är' gae
Düe	Whöl' ly	Jüdge	Är' gu ment
Dü' ly	A brid'g' ment	Jüd'g' ment	Ae knöwl' ed'g' ment

RULE 3. Words ending in *y* preceded by a *consonant* change the *y* into *i* before an additional termination; as,

Éome' ly	Fü' ry	Mër' ry	De nÿ'
Éome' li ness	Fü' ri ous	Mër' ri ment	De nïed'
Mër' cy	Stüd' y	Hö' ly	Éom plÿ'
Mër' ci ful	Stüd' ies	Hö' li er	Éom pli' ance

* In the words exemplifying the Rules and their Exceptions under this Section, letters are italicised merely to attract *special* attention to the *letters* or *syllables* referred to; and hence they must not be regarded, in all cases, as *silent* or *un-sounded* in the pronunciation of the words, as in other parts of the book.

EXCEPTION 1. Before the suffix *ous*, *y* is sometimes changed into *e*; as,

Dū' ty	Beaū' ty	Pit' y	Plēn' ty
Dā' te ous	Beaē' te ous	Pit' e ous	Plēn' te ous

EXCEPTION 2. *Y* remains unchanged before the terminations *ing*, *ish*, *ism*, *'s*, and in some of the derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*; as,

Trȳ	Tō' ry	Drȳ	Shȳ
Trȳ' ing	Tō' ry ism	Drȳ' ly	Shȳ' ness
Bā' by	Lā' dy	Drȳ' ness	Sȳ
Bā' by ish	Lā' dy's	Mā' ry's	Sȳ' ly

RULE 4. When final *y* is preceded by a *vowel* in the same syllable, it remains unchanged before an additional termination; as,

Boy	De lāy'	An noy'	Mōn' ey
Boy' ish	De lāyed'	An noy' ance	Mōn' eys
Joy	De stroy'	Re pāy'	At tōr' ney
Joy' ous	De stroy' er	Re pāy' ment	At tōr' neys

EXCEPTIONS. The words *day*, *lay*, *pay*, *say*, *slay*, and *stay* (to remain) change *y* into *i* in a few of their derivatives; as,

Dāy	Lāy	Pāy	Sāy	Slāy	Stāy
Dāi' ly	Lāid	Pāid	Sāid ^o	Slāin	Stāid

NOTE. A few words drop final *y* before the suffix *ist* or *ize*; and a few others ending in *fy* drop *y* and take *action* or *active*; as,

Bōt' a ny	Hār' mo ny	Pū' tre fy	Čāl e fy
Bōt' a nist	Hār' mo nize	Pu tre fāc' tion ^o	Čal e fāc' tive
Eū' lo gy ⁴⁰	Sȳm' pa thy	Sāt' is fy	Stā' pe fy
Eū' lo gist	Sȳm' pa thize	Sat is fāc' tion	Stu pe fāc' tive

RULE 5. Monosyllables, and words accented on the *last* syllable, ending with a single *consonant* preceded by a single *vowel*, *double* that consonant before the addition of a suffix beginning with a *vowel*; as,

Rōb	Bīd	Snāp	Re bēl'
Rōb' ber	Bīd' den	Snāp' pish	Re bēll' iōn ^o
Rāg	Pīt	Stīr	Re mīt'
Rāg' ged	Pīt' tance	Stīrred	Re mīt' tance
Fūn	Skīm	Smūt	Be gīn'
Fūn' ny	Skīm' mer	Smūt' ty	Be gīn' ning
Rōt	Knōt	Spīn	De mūt'
Rōt' ten	Knōt' ty	Spīn' ning	De mūt' rage

EXCEPTIONS. When the accent of the primitive word is changed in the derivative, the final consonant is *not* doubled ; as,

Con fēr'	Pre fēr'	De fēr'	In fēr'
Ĉon' fer ence	Prēf' er a ble	Def er ĕn' tial ⁷¹	In fer ĕn' tial ⁷¹

RULE 6. Words ending with a single consonant preceded by a digraph or diphthong, and words *not* accented on the last syllable, and those also *not* ending with a single consonant, do *not* double the final consonant, when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added ; as,

Sāil	Brown	Trāv' el	Mēlt
Sāil' or	Brown' ish	Trāv' el er	Mēlt' ing
Ĉon cēal'	Be eloud'	Sim' i lar	Re cōrd'
Ĉon cēal' ing	Be eloud' ed	Sim i lār' i ty	Re cōrd' er

EXCEPTION 1. Some words, without regard to accent, double the final consonant, principally because it is doubled in the languages from which the words are derived ; as,

Ĉan' cel	Ĉrys' tal	Ex cēl'	Trān' qui ⁷²
Ĉan cel lā' tion ⁷⁰	Ĉrys' tal lize	Ĉx' cel lence	Tran qui' lī ty

EXCEPTION 2. If one letter of the digraph is dropped when a suffix is added, the final consonant is sometimes doubled ; as, fāil', fāl' lī ble ; appēal', ap pēl' lant.

RULE 7. Words ending in *er* or *or* sometimes drop the *e* or *o* before a suffix beginning with a vowel ; as,

Tī' ger	Re mēm' ber	Āe' tor	Ad min is trā' tor
Tī' gress	Re mēm' brances	Āe' tress	Ad min is trā' trix

RULE 8. Words ending in *ble* drop *le* before the suffix *ly* ; but, when they take the suffix *ity*, the *e* only is dropped, and an *i* is inserted between the *b* and *l* ; as,

Hūm' ble	Fee' ble	Ā ble	Nō' ble
Hūm' bly	Fee' bly	Ā bīl' i ty	No bīl' i ty

RULE 9. When the suffix *ion* or *ive* is added to words ending in *d*, *ade*, *ide*, *ode*, *ude*, *vert*, and a few in *ent*, the final *d*, *de*, or *t* is changed to *s* ; as,

De scēnd'	De cide'	Ĉon elūde'	Dis sēnt'
De scen' sion ⁷⁸	De cīe' ion ⁸²	Ĉon elū' sion ⁹¹	Dis sēn sion ⁷⁸
In vāde'	Ex plōde'	Di vērt'	In elūde'
In vā' sion ⁹¹	Ex plō' sive	Di vēr' sion ⁷⁸	In elū' sive

RULE 10. Words ending in *ate* drop *te* before the suffix *ble*, *cy*, or *ry*; and those ending in *ant* or *ent* drop *t* before *ce* or *cy*; as,

It's ti mate	Lit' er ate	In' stant	Ėĉn' stant
It's ti ma ble	Lit' er a ry	In' stance	Ėĉn' stan cy
In' tri eate	Ār' bi trate	Āb' sent	Flū' ent
In' tri ea cy	Ār' bi tra ry	Āb' sence	Flū' en cy

RULE 11. Words ending in *scribe* change *be* into *p* before the suffix *tion* or *tive*; as,

As eribe'	In scribe'	De scribe'	Pro scribe'
As erip' tion ⁷⁹	In serip' tion ⁷⁹	De serip' tive	Pro serip' tive

RULE 12. Words ending in *solve* or *volve* change *ve* into *u* before the suffix *tion* and some others; as,

Dis sölve'	Ab sölve'	In völve'	Ėĉn völve'
Dis so lū' tion ⁷⁹	Ab söl' ū to ry ⁴⁰	In vo lū' tion ⁷⁹	Ėĉn' vo lū ted

RULE 13. Words ending with a double letter preserve it double in all their derivatives formed either by prefixes or suffixes; as,

Büff	See	Düll	Free
Re büff'	Fore see'	Düll' ness	Free' ly
Spëll	Gröss	Müff	Gläss
Mis spëll'	En gröss	Müff' less	Gläss' y

EXCEPTIONS. Words ending in *ll* when they take a suffix beginning with *l*, and some irregular derivations from verbs ending in *ll* or *ss*, and also the derivatives of the word *pontiff* and some others, drop one of the double letters; as,

Hyll	Shäll	Blëss	Pön' tiff
Hyll' ly	Shäht	Blëst	Pon tiff' i eal
Tyll	Will	Nüll	Pon tiff' i eate
Un tül'	Wilt	An nül'	An nül' ment

RULE 14. Compound words are generally spelled like the simple words of which they are composed; as, fœe'-man, hōrse'-shōe, mill'-dam.

EXCEPTIONS. *Full*, when unaccented, or when used merely as a suffix, *miss* (to err), when used as a prefix, and some other simple words ending in *ll*, when they form permanent compounds, drop one of the double letters; as,

Füll	Füll	Miss	Wëll	Äll	Büll
Fül' fill'	Fëar' fül'	Mis rüle'	Wël' färe	Äl' möst'	Bül' rush

SECTION II.

THE SUFFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A **ROOT** is a primitive or simple word, from which derivative words are formed by means of suffixes and prefixes; as, *fruit* in *fruit' less*.

A **SUFFIX** is a letter, syllable, or word added or annexed to a root or primitive word, in the formation of derivatives; as, *less* in *fruit' less*, *ful* in *fruit' ful*.

At the commencement of every Table under this Section and the following, the *teacher* is expected to make all necessary explanations, and to propose as many questions as are needful to familiarize each scholar in his class with the *meaning* and *application* of the given suffixes or prefixes.

One example or more is given at the head of each Table, showing the manner and order of forming and defining all the other words in the lesson. The *order* is designated by figures; and the scholars must supply the meaning of each *derivative* word in the table, in accordance with the illustrative example or examples.

As the noun, adjective, verb, adverb, and participle are so frequently referred to in the following tables, we here introduce a brief definition and illustration of each one.

A **NOUN** is the name of an object or of some abstract quality of it; as, *man*, *apple*, *virtue*.

An **ADJECTIVE** is a word joined to a noun or pronoun, to qualify or limit its meaning; as, *a sweet apple*, *five men*.

A **VERB** is a word by means of which something is affirmed; as, *men live*, *birds sing*, *I am loved*.

An **ADVERB** is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, to modify its meaning; as, *birds sing sweetly*, *a very good man*, *he walks quite fast*.

A **PARTICIPLE** is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the properties of a verb and an adjective; as, the following tables, diligently *studied*, will richly repay the pupil for *giving* them his unwearied attention.

The *suffix* or *prefix*, when joined with a primitive word, and also its *peculiar signification*, are printed in *italics*.

The illustrative examples, and all other words to be spelled and defined, are divided into syllables, accented, and their proper pronunciation indicated in the same manner, as in other parts of the book.

The formation of derivative words by *suffizes* furnishes a *practical* application of the Rules for Spelling; and references are made in each table, from the examples illustrating them. The teacher must *invariably* require the pupils to show the application of the Rules or Exceptions referred to.

For a further explanation of Part Third, see pages 115 and 116.

TABLE I.

THE SUFFIX *LESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

LESS, as a suffix, means *without*; *destitute of*; *wanting*. The roots or primitive words in this table are *nouns*; but, when *less* is added, the derivatives thus formed are *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

ROOT AND DEFINITION.

DERIVATIVE AND DEFINITION.

1. *CASH*, money; coin. 2. *CASH' LESS*, *without money*; *without cash*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BOUND, a limit.	LAW, a rule of action.	TRACK, a footprint; a
BOUND' LESS,	LAW' LESS,	TRACK' LESS, [mark.
CAUSE, a reason.	LIFE, existence.	THORN, a sharp point; a
CAUSE' LESS,*	LIFE' LESS,*	THORN' LESS, [spine.
CHILD, an infant.	NOISE, any sound.	BÖT' TOM, a foundation.
CHILD' LESS,	NOISE' LESS,*	BÖT' TOM LESS,
DOUBT, uncertainty.	PÄTH, a road; a way.	CÖM' FORT, consolation.
DOUBT' LESS,	PÄTH' LESS,	CÖM' FORT LESS,
DREAM, thoughts in sleep.	POINT, a sharp end.	FÄ'THER, a male parent.
DREAM' LESS,	POINT' LESS,	FÄ'THER LESS,
END, termination.	RĒST, repose; quiet.	MÖTH' ER, a female par-
END' LESS,	RĒST' LESS,	MÖTH' ER LESS, [ent.
GRIEF, sorrow; sadness.	SĒNSE, understanding.	MÖ' TION, ⁷⁹ a movement.
GRIEF' LESS,	SĒNSE' LESS,*	MÖ' TION LESS,
MATCH, an equal.	SLEEP, rest; repose.	SHĒL' TER, a cover.
MATCH' LESS,	SLEEP' LESS,	SHĒL' TER LESS.

* See Rule 2, page 117.

TABLE II.

THE SUFFIXES *FUL*, *OSE*, AND *Y*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

FUL, *OSE*, OR *Y* implies *full of*; *abundance of*; *abounding in or with*; *having much*; *as much as*. *Y* sometimes implies *belonging to*; *like* or *pertaining to*; *consisting of*.

In this table, the roots or primitives are defined as *nouns*. The derivatives, with the exception of *pailful*, are *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PLĀY, sport or merriment.
1. PĀLM, a tree and its fruit.
2. PLĀR' *FUL*, full of sport or play.
2. PĀLM' *Y*,* abounding with palms.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BLISS, happiness.	DE VICE', contrivance.	DIS TRŪST', suspicion.
BLISS' <i>FUL</i> ,†	DE VICE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡	DIS TRŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,
FRAUD, deceit; guile.	DIS GŪST', dislike.	VĒRB, a word.
FRAUD' <i>FUL</i> ,	DIS GŪST' <i>FUL</i> ,	VER BŌSE',*
PĒACE, composure;	DIS TRĒSS', pain; anguish.	WĀ' TER, a common
PĒACE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡ [quiet.	DIS TRĒSS' <i>FUL</i> ,†	WĀ' TER <i>Y</i> ,* [fluid.
SPĪTE, malice; hate.	RE GĀRD', respect; esteem.	PĀIL, a common ves-
SPĪTE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡	RE GĀRD' <i>FUL</i> ,	PĀIL' <i>FUL</i> . [sel.

TABLE III.

THE SUFFIXES *FUL* AND *LESS* IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME ROOT.

Let the pupil observe and explain the *opposite* import of the derivatives, formed by the alternate use of these suffixes.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PĀIN, distress of some kind.
2. PĀIN' *FUL*, full of pain or distress.
3. PĀIN' *LESS*, without pain or distress.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀRT, skill; craftiness.	MĪRTH, merriment.	HŌPE, expectation.
ĀRT' <i>FUL</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>FUL</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>FUL</i> ,‡
ĀRT' <i>LESS</i> ,	MĪRTH' <i>LESS</i> ,	HŌPE' <i>LESS</i> ,‡

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 18, page 120.

‡ Rule 2, page 117.

CARE, anxiety; oversight.	NEED, want; necessity.	CHANGE, alteration
CARE' FUL,*	NEED' FUL,	CHANGE' FUL,*
CARE' LESS,*	NEED' LESS,	CHANGE' LESS,*
FEAR, dread; reverence.	PRAY' ER, a petition.	JOY, gladness; bliss
FEAR' FUL,	PRAY' ER FUL,	JOY' FUL,
FEAR' LESS,	PRAY' ER LESS, [grace.	JOY' LESS, [pā
FAULT, a defect; error.	SHAME, reproach; dis-	MER' CY, clemency.
FAULT' FUL,	SHAME' FUL,*	MER' CY FUL,†
FAULT' LESS,	SHAME' LESS,* [idea.	MER' CY LESS,†
GUILE, deceit; cunning.	THOUGHT ^b , reflection;	PIT' Y, compassion.
GUILE' FUL,*	THOUGHT' FUL,	PIT' Y FUL,†
GUILE' LESS,*	THOUGHT' LESS,	PIT' Y LESS,†

TABLE IV.

THE SUFFIX *ISH*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ISH, with nouns, implies *like*, or *somewhat like*; with adjectives, it implies *somewhat*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*, in the second and third, *adjectives*. All the derivatives are *adjectives*.

Define the *first* column like *brute*, and the *second* and *third* like *small*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. BRUTE, an irrational animal. | 1. SMALL, little; trifling. |
| 2. BRUT' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ like a brute. | 2. SMALL' <i>ISH</i> , somewhat small. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BOY, a male youth.	OLD, aged; not new.	GRAY, of mixed color.
BOY' <i>ISH</i> , §	OLD' <i>ISH</i> ,	GRAY' <i>ISH</i> , §
DWARF, very small per-	BLUE, of a particular	WET, containing water.
DWARF' <i>ISH</i> , [son.	BLU' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [color.	WET' TISH, ¶
KNAVE, a dishonest	BLACK, of the darkest	COOL, moderately cold.
KNAV' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [man.	BLACK' <i>ISH</i> , [color.	COOL' <i>ISH</i> ,
MULE, a mongrel ani-	BROWN, of a dark	SOUR, tart, as vinegar.
MUL' <i>ISH</i> , ‡ [mal.	BROWN' <i>ISH</i> , [color.	SOUR' <i>ISH</i> ,
SLUT, a dirty woman.	DUSK, a little dark.	SICK, affected with dis-
SLUT' TISH, ¶	DUSK' <i>ISH</i> ,	SICK' <i>ISH</i> , [case.

* Rule 2, page 117.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 4, page 118.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

¶ Rule 5, page 118.

TABLE V.

THE SUFFIXES *ER*, *OR*, *AR*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ER, *OR*, *AR*, *ARD*, *AN*, *EE*, *EER*, *IAN*, *IER*, *ISAN*, *IST*, *ITE*, *NER*, *STER*, *YER*, or *ZEN*, implies *the person who*; *one who*; or *the thing which*. *AN* or *AR* sometimes implies *pertaining to* or *relating to*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *BUILD*, to make, as a house. 1. *PĒR' SIA*,⁶⁹ the name of a country.
2. *BUILD' ER*,* *one who builds*. 2. *PĒR' SIAN*, *pertaining to Persia*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DĒAL, to buy and sell.	VĪS' IT, to go to see an-	ĀRT, skill; dexterity.
DĒAL' ER,*	VĪS' IT OR,*	[other. ĀRT' I ŠAN,* [to nature.
DRŪM, to beat a drum.	BĒG, to ask alms.	NĀT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰ according
DRŪM' MER,†	BĒG' GAR,†	NĀT' Ū RALIST,*
HŪNT, to search for.	DŌTE, to become silly	IS' RA EL, the son of
HŪNT' ER,*	DŌ' TAED,†	[by age. IS' RA ELITE,* [Isaac.
LĒAD, to guide; to con-	MIS SIS SĪP' PI, a state.	PĀRT, a share or por-
LĒAD' ER,*	[duct. MIS SIS SĪP' PI AN,	PĀRT' NEE, [tion.
MĀKE, to create; to	RE FĒR', to leave to an-	TRĪCK, a cheat; decep-
MĀK' ER,‡	[form. REF ER EE',	[other. TRĪCK' STEE, [tion.
RŌB, to plunder.	FŪ' SIL, a light musket.	LAW, a statute.
RŌB' BEE,†	FŪ SIL EER',*	LAW' YER,
SCŌFF, to ridicule.	PHŪS' IE, the art of heal-	CĪT' Y, a large town.
SCŌFF' ER,§	PHY SĪ' CIAN,	[ing. CĪT I ZEN,¶
VĒND, to sell; to bar-	FI NĀNCE', revenue; LĪNE, a straight mark.	
VĒND' ER,*	[ter. FĪN AN CIĒR', [income. LĪN' E AR.	

TABLE VI.

THE SUFFIX *EN*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

EN, as a suffix, when added to *nouns*, means *made of*; but, when added to *adjectives*, it commonly means *to make*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*; but the derivatives formed by the addi-

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

|| Ex. Rule 5, page 119.

¶ Rule 3, page 117.

tion of *EN* are *adjectives*. The primitives in the second and third columns are *adjectives*; and the derivatives are *verbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *WAX* [noun], a sticky substance. 1. *HARD* [adj.], solid; difficult.
2. *WAX' EN*, made of *wax*. 2. *HARD' EN*,* to make hard.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BEECH, the name of a BRIGHT, shining; clear. LIKE, similar.		
BEECH' EN,	[tree. BRIGHT' EN,	LİK' EN, †
EARTH, soil; the globe. DEAF, unable to hear. LOOSE, slack; not tight.		
EARTH' EN,	DEAF' EN,*	LOOS' EN, †
FLAX, a fibrous plant. FAT, fleshy; plump. SHORT, of little extent.		
FLAX' EN,	FAT' TEN, †	SHORT' EN,*
GOLD, a precious met- GLAD, delighted; joy- SHARP, keen; pointed.		
GOLD' EN,*	[al: GLAD' DEN, †	[ful. SHARP' EN,*
LEAD, a soft metal. WHITE, snowy; pure. WEAK, feeble; infirm.		
LEAD' EN,*	WHIT' EN, †	WEAK' EN,*
OAK, the name of a tree. FLAT, a dead-level. WIDE, broad; extensive.		
OAK' EN,*	FLAT' TEN, †	WID' EN. †

TABLE VII.

THE SUFFIX *LY*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

LY, added to *nouns* and thus forming *adjectives*, means *like*; but when added to *adjectives* and thus forming *adverbs*, it means *in a — manner*. The primitives in the first column are *nouns*; in the second and third they are *adjectives*. The derivatives formed by adding *ly* to the former are *adjectives*; those formed by adding it to the latter are *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *MAN* [noun], a human being. 1. *SWIFT* [adj.], quick; rapid.
2. *MAN' LY* [adj.], like a man. 2. *SWIFT' LY* [ad.], in a swift manner.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

FRIEND, an intimate. BLIND, wanting sight. MEEK, mild; humble.		
FRIEND' LY,	BLIND' LY,	MEEK' LY,

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

GHŌST, an apparition.	BRĀVE, courageous.	MĒAN, base ; vile.
GHŌST' LY,	BRĀVE' LY, *	MĒAN' LY,
KĪNG, a sovereign.	CRŌSS, peevish.	NĒAT, clean ; nice.
KĪNG' LY,	CRŌSS' LY, †	NĒAT' LY, .
PRĪNCE, a king's son.	GRĀVE, sober ; serious.	PROUD, haughty.
PRĪNCE' LY, *	GRĀVE' LY, *	PROUD' LY,
SĀINT, a holy person.	KĪND, benevolent.	WĪSE, having wisdom.
SĀINT' LY,	KĪND' LY,	WĪSE' LY, *
ŌOW' ARD, a timid per-	GĀY, sportive ; lively.	SŌ' BER, serious ; temper-
ŌOW' ARD LY, [son.	GĀY' LY, †	SŌ' BER LY, [ate.
NEIGH' BOR, one living	GRĀND, magnificent.	PRŌ' DENT, discreet ; ju-
NEIGH' BOR LY, [near.	GRĀND' LY,	PRŌ' DENT LY. [dicious.

TABLE VIII.

THE SUFFIX *ED*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ED, in the past tense of *verbs* or in participles, means *did*, *was*, or *were*; but, in participial adjectives, it means *having* or *being*.

The primitives are defined as *verbs*; and the derivatives formed by the addition of *ed* are *verbs* or *participles*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. FŌLD, to double over. 2. FŌLD' ED, † *did* fold, or *was* or *were* folded.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀRCH, to curve.	FĀDE, to lose color.	LŌAN, to lend.
ĀRCHED, ⁸²	FĀD' ED, †	LŌANED, †
BLĀST, to wither.	FRĒT, to vex ; to worry.	MĀR, to injure.
BLĀST' ED, †	FRĒT' TED, †	MĀRRED, †
BLŌAT, to swell.	FĪLCH, to steal.	MĒND, to repair.
BLŌAT' ED, †	FĪLCHED, ⁸²	MĒND' ED, †
CHĒCK, to curb ; to stop.	GRĀNT, to allow.	MŌCK, to mimic.
CHĒCKED, ⁸²	GRĀNT' ED, †	MŌCKED, ⁸²
DĪP, to plunge.	HĒAL, to cure.	PĀRT, to separate.
DĪPPED, ⁸² †	HĒALED, †	PĀRT' ED, †
DĒCK, to ornament,	JĒRK, to twitch.	SKŪLK, to hide.
DĒCKED, ⁸²	JĒRKED, ⁸²	SKŪLKED, ⁸²

* Rule 2, page 117.

† Rule 13, page 120.

‡ Rule 4, page 118.

§ Rule 6, page 119.

|| Rule 5, page 118.

¶ Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE IX.

THE SUFFIX *NESS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

NESS most generally implies a *state of being*, or *quality of*. The primitives are *adjectives*; but the derivatives are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. BĀSE, mean; vile; worthless. | 1. LĀME, unsound in limb. |
| 2. BĀSE' <i>NESS</i> , * the state or quality of being mean. | 2. LĀME' <i>NESS</i> , * the state of being lame. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

XPT, fitted; suited.	BĀLD, without hair.	HŌARSE, having a rough
XPT' <i>NESS</i> ,	BĀLD' <i>NESS</i> ,	HŌARSE' <i>NESS</i> ,* [voice.
CLĒAN, free from dirt.	FĒR' VID, hot; zealous.	NĒAR, close by.
CLĒAN' <i>NESS</i> ,	FĒR' VID <i>NESS</i> ,	NĒAR' <i>NESS</i> ,
FĀIR, clear; honest.	FĪCK' LE, changeable.	GLOOM'Y, dismal; down-
FĀIR' <i>NESS</i> ,	FĪCK' LE <i>NESS</i> , *	GLOOM' I <i>NESS</i> , † [cast
FĪT, suitable.	MĒL' LOW, soft; ripe.	PĒN' SIVE, sorrowful.
FĪT' <i>NESS</i> ,	MĒL' LOW <i>NESS</i> ,	PĒN' SIVE <i>NESS</i> , *
FLEET, swift; quick.	SĀL' LOW, yellowish.	QUĪ' ET, ⁶² calm; still.
FLEET' <i>NESS</i> ,	SĀL' LOW <i>NESS</i> ,	QUĪ' ET <i>NESS</i> .

TABLE X.

THE SUFFIXES *ABLE* AND *IBLE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ABLE or *IBLE* implies *that may or can be*; *capable of being*; *fit to be*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*; but the derivatives are *adjectives*. The perfect participial form of the primitive is usually the last defining word.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. TRĀCE, a slight mark. [be traced. | 1. RE SĪST', to withstand. [resisted. |
| 2. TRĀCE' A BLE, † that may or can | 2. RE SĪST' I BLE, that may or can be |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BLĀME, to censure.	AS CĒND', to mount up.	DE BĀTE', to discuss.
BLĀM' A BLE, †	AS CĒND' A BLE,	DE BĀT' A BLE, †

* Rule 3, p. 117. † Rule 3, p. 117. ‡ Ex. Rule 1, p. 117. § Rule 1, p. 117.

BĒND, to crook.	A CHIĒVE', to perform.	DE SPĪSE', to contemn.
BĒND' A BLE, *	A CHIĒV' A BLE, †	DE SPĪS' A BLE, †
ĒLĀIM, to demand.	AS SĀIL', to attack.	LA MĒNT', to mourn.
ĒLĀIM' A BLE, *	AS SĀIL' A BLE, *	LĀM' ENT A BLE, *
DRĀIN, to filter.	AT TĀIN', to gain.	RE FŪTE', to prove false.
DRĀIN' A BLE, *	AT TĀIN' A BLE, *	RE FŪT' A BLE, †
FŌRCE, to compel.	CHAS TĪSE', to punish.	CĒN' SŪRE, to blame.
FŌR' CI BLE, †	CHAS TĪS' A BLE, †	CĒN' SŪR A BLE, †
FŪSE, to melt.	ĒON CĒAL', to hide.	ĒRED' IT, to believe.
FŪ' SI BLE, †	ĒON CĒAL' A BLE, *	ĒRED' IT A BLE, *
TĀMB, to domesticate.	ĒOR RŌDE', to eat away.	PŪN' ISH, to chastise.
TĀM' A BLE, †	ĒOR RŌD' I BLE, †	PŪN' ISH A BLE.

TABLE XI.

THE SUFFIXES IC, AL, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IC, AL OF ICAL, AC, ARY, ANE, INE, OR ILE implies *pertaining to; belonging to; relating to; consisting of; like*. TIC implies the same as IC. When AL converts a *verb* into a *noun*, it implies *the act of*. ARY sometimes implies *the art of; one who; the place where*. ILE sometimes implies *easily*. The primitives are *nouns or adjectives*. The derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ĀL' ĠE BRA, universal arithmetic. | 1. ĒL' E ĠY, a plaintive poem. |
| 2. AL ĠE BRĀ' IĒ, like, or pertaining to algebra. | 2. E LĒ' ĠI ĀĒ, † belonging to, † elegy. |
| 3. AL ĠE BRĀ' IĒ AL, pertaining to | 1. DŪS' TĪLE, easily led or drawn. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀN' ĠEL, a celestial spirit.	PĀR' ENT, a father or mother.
AN ĠĒL' IĒ, * AN ĠĒL' IĒ AL, *	PA RĒNT' AL, * PA RĒNT' AL LY, *
HĒ' RO, a brave man.	PŌ' ET, one who writes poetry.
HE RŌ' IĒ, HE RŌ' IĒ AL,	PO ĒT' IĒ, * PO ĒT' IĒ AL, *
DRĀ' MA, a tragedy or comedy.	ĀL' PHA BĒT ⁴⁶ , letters of a language.
DRA MĀT' IĒ, DRA MĀT' IĒ AL,	AL PHA BĒT' IĒ, AL PHA BĒT' IĒ AL,
PRŌPH' ET ⁴⁶ , one who foretells.	MĒT' A PHOR ⁴⁶ , a short similitude.
PRO PHĒT' IĒ, PRO PHĒT' IĒ AL,	MET A PHŌR' IĒ, MET A PHŌR' IĒ AL,

* Rule 8, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 2, page 117.

DE PŌs' IT, thing intrusted. Hŷr' O ERITE, a dissembler.
 DE PŌs' I TA ER,* *one to whom, &c.* HYPOCRIT' I CAL,† *like a hypocrite.*
 PLĀN' ET, a celestial body. HU MANE', *pertaining to humanity.*
 PLĀN' ET A ER, *pertaining to planets.* SĀR' FEN TINE, *winding like a ser-*
 IN FIRM', *the sick and feeble.* [&c., IN' FANT, a new-born child. [pent
 IN FIRM' A ER, *place where the sick,* IN' FANT ILE, *pertaining to infants.*

TABLE XII.

THE SUFFIXES ION, MENT, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ION, MENT, URE, or TURE implies *the act of; the state of, or the state of being; that which; the result of.* SION, TION, or ITION implies the same as ION. The primitives are *verbs*; the derivatives, *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. DIS PĒRSE', to scatter. | 1. EN TICE', to incite to evil. |
| 2. DIS PĒR' SION, ⁷⁸ † <i>the act of scattering, or the state of being scattered, or separated.</i> | 2. EN TICE' MENT, † <i>the act or result of enticing; or that which entices.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

AS SĒT', to affirm.	IN STRŪCT', to teach.	AL LŪRE', to entice.
AS SĒR' TION, ⁷⁹	IN STRŪC' TION, ⁷⁹	ALLŪRE' MENT, † [ward.
A BĀSE, to humble.	PRE VĒNT', to hinder.	AD VANCE', to go for-
A BĀSE' MENT, † [guilty.	PRE VĒN' TION,	AD VANCE' MENT, †
CON VĪET', to prove	PRO TĒET', to defend.	CON GĒAL', to freeze.
CON VĪE' TION,	PRO TĒE' TION,	CON GĒAL' MENT,
DI RĒET', to guide.	RE STRĪET', to limit.	EX CĪTE', to rouse.
DI RĒE' TION,	RE STRĪE TION,	EX CĪTE' MENT, †
EX CĒPT', to leave out.	RE VĪSE', to review.	IN FRĪNGE', to violate.
EX CĒP' TION,	RE VĪS' ION, ⁸² †	IN FRĪNGE' MENT, †
EX PŌSE', to lay open.	FIX, to set firmly.	DIS SĒNT', to disagree.
EX PŌS' URE, ⁸⁰ †	FIXT' URE, ⁴⁰	DIS SĒN' SION, ⁷⁸ †
FĀIL, to miss; to fall	DI VĒRT', to turn aside.	DE PĀRT', to go away.
FĀIL' URE, ⁴⁰ [short.	DI VĒS' SION, ⁷⁸ † [sense.	DE PĀRT' URE, ⁴⁰
PLĒASE, to delight.	FŌR' FEIT, to lose by of-	COM PŌSE', to calm.
PLĒAS' URE, ⁸⁰ †	FŌR' FEIT URE, ⁴⁰	COM PŌS' URE, ⁸⁰

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 9, p. 119.

TABLE XIII.

THE SUFFIXES *IZE* AND *ISE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IZE or *ISE* usually implies *to make*, or *to become*. *ATION* implies the same as *ION* in the preceding table. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives formed by the addition of *IZE* or *ISE* are *verbs*; those ending in *ATION* are *nouns*. For other terminations, see preceding tables.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. LĒ' GAL, lawful.
2. LĒ' GAL *IZE*,* *to make* legal or lawful.
3. LĒ' GAL *LY*, in a legal manner.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

BRŪ' TAL, cruel; inhuman.	MÖD' ERN, of recent date.
BRŪ' TAL <i>IZE</i> ,* BRŪ' TAL <i>LY</i> ,	MÖD' ERN <i>IZE</i> , MÖD' ERN <i>İZ ER</i> ,†
Ē' QUAL, ⁶² like another.	NEŪ' TRAL, not of either party.
Ē' QUAL <i>IAS</i> ,* Ē' QUAL <i>IZED</i> ,†	NEŪ' TRAL <i>IZE</i> ,* NEŪ' TRAL <i>İZ ER</i> ,†
E QUAL I ZA' TION, ⁷⁰ †	NEU TRAL I ZA' TION,†
FĒR' TILĒ, fruitful; producing.	PĀ' GAN, an idolater; a heathen.
FĒR' TIL <i>ISE</i> ,† FĒR' TIL <i>İZ ER</i> ,†	PĀ' GAN <i>IZE</i> ,* PĀ' GAN <i>IZED</i> ,†
PŪL' VER <i>IZE</i> , <i>to make</i> fine.	CĪV' IL, well-bred; polite.
PŪL' VER <i>IZED</i> ,†	CĪV' IL <i>IZE</i> ,* CĪV' IL I ZA' TION, ⁷⁰ †
PŪL' VER <i>İZ ER</i> ,†	CRĪT' IE, a severe judge.
PUL VER I ZA' TION,†	CRĪT' I CİZE, CRĪT' I CISED.†

TABLE XIV.

THE SUFFIXES *FY*, *IFY*, AND *ING*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

FY or *IFY* implies *to make*, or *to become*; and *ING*, as the termination of a participle, implies *continuing to*. *Cation* implies the same as *ion* in Table XII.

The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives ending in *fy* or *ify* are *verbs*; those ending in *ing* are *present participles*; and those ending in *cation* are *nouns*.

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 1, page 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. RĀRE, thin ; not dense ; scarce. | 1. ĒLĀR' I FY, to make clear. |
| 2. RĀR' E FY, to make or become thin and porous. | 2. ĒLĀR' I FY ING, * making or continuing to make clear. |
| 3. RĀR' E FY ING, * continuing to make thin and porous. | 3. ĒLĀR I FI ĒA' TION, † the act of making pure, or clear. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

GLŌ' RY, to exult ; to rejoice.	SĪM' PLI FY, to make plain.
GLŌ' RI FY, †	SĪM' PLI FY ING, *
GLŌ' RI FY ING, *	SĪM PLI FI ĒA' TION, †
IN TĒNSE', very severe.	VĒR' I FY, to prove to be true.
IN TĒN' SI FY, †	VĒR' I FY ING, *
IN TĒN' SI FY ING, *	VER I FI ĒA' TION, †
SŌL' ID, compact ; hard.	RĀT' I FY, to confirm ; to sanction.
SO LĪD' I FY, †	RĀT' I FY ING, *
SO LĪD' I FY ING, *	RAT I FI ĒA' TION, †
ĒLĀS' SI FY, to form into classes.	STŪ' PE FY, to make stupid or dull.
ĒLĀS SI FIED, †	STŪ' PE FY ING, *
ĒLĀS' SI FY ING, *	STU PE FĀĒ' TION, †
ĒLĀS SI FI ĒA' TION, †	STU PE FĀĒ' TIVE, †
FĀLS' I FY, to make false.	TŪ' ME FY, to swell ; to puff up.
FĀLS' I FY ING, *	TŪ' ME FY ING, *
FĀL SI FI ĒA' TION, †	TU ME FĀĒ' TION, †
SPĒC' I FY, to particularize.	ĒD' I FY, to instruct ; to build up.
SPĒC' I FY ING, *	ĒD' I FY ING, *
SPEC I FI ĒA' TION, †	ED I FI ĒA' TION, †

TABLE XV.

THE SUFFIXES ANCE, ANCY, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ANCE, ANCY, ENCE, or ENCY implies the act of ; the state of, or the state of being ; that which. ANT or ENT implies the person who, or that which, when the word is a noun ; but, when it is an adjective, the defining word ends in ing.

The primitives are verbs. The derivatives, ending in *ance*, *ancy*, *ence*, or *ency*, are nouns ; those ending in *ant* or *ent* are nouns or adjectives.

* Ex. 2, Rule 3, page 118.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

‡ Note, Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. AN NOY', to trouble ; to vex. | 1. DE SPÖND', to be dejected. |
| 2. AN NOY' ANCE, * <i>that which annoys ; the act of annoying ; or the state of being annoyed.</i> | 2. DE SPÖND' EN CY, † <i>the state of being dejected, or without hope or courage.</i> |
| 1. DE FĒND', to protect ; to guard. | 1. AD HĒRE', to stick close. |
| 2. DE FĒND' ANT, † <i>the person who defends or protects.</i> | 2. AD HĒR' ENT, † <i>adhering or sticking.</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| AL LOW', to grant. | IM PĒND', to hang over. | DE PĒND', to hang from. |
| AL LOW' ANCE, [to see. | IM PĒND' ENCE, † [of. | DE PĒND' EN CY, † |
| CON NĪVE', to forbear | E MĒRGĒ', to rise out | DIS PŪTE', to argue. |
| CON NĪV' ANCE, † [vent. | E MĒR' ĠEN CY, † | DĪS' PU TANT, † |
| CON TRĪVE, to plan or in- | AB SÖRE', to suck up. | DIS SÖLVE', to melt. |
| CON TRĪV' ANCE, † | AB SÖRB' ENT, † | DIS SÖLV' ENT, † |
| EX PĒET', to look for. | CON ĒUR', to agree. | PRE ĠĒDE', to go before. |
| EX PĒCT' AN CY, † | CON ĒUR' ENT, † | PRE ĠĒD' ENT. † |

TABLE XVI.

THE SUFFIXES *IVE* AND *ORY*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IVE implies *tending to ; having the power or quality of*. *ORY* implies *having the power or quality of ; tending to ; containing ; the place where*. *ATIVE* implies the same as *ive*; and *ATORY*, the same as *ory*.

The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives ending in *ive* are *adjectives*; those ending in *ory* are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. RE STÖRE', to heal or cure. | 1. MĀN' DATE, a formal order. |
| 2. RE STÖR' A TIVE, † <i>tending or having the power to cure.</i> | 2. MĀN' DA TO RY, † <i>containing a command. [storing things.</i> |
| 1. RE PÖS' IT, to store things. | 2. RE PÖS' I TO RY, † <i>a place for</i> |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A MŪSE', to entertain. | DIF FŪSE', to spread. | OF FĒNSE', moderate |
| A MŪ' SIVE, † | DIF FŪ' SIVE, † | OF FĒN' SIVE, † [anger. |

* Rule 4, page 118.

† Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

§ Rule 5, page 120.

CRE ĀTE', to make. EX PĀNSE', a wide ex- PRE VĒNT', to hinder.
 CRE Ā' TIVE, * EX PĀN' SIVE, * [tent. PRE VĒNT' IVE, †
 COM MĒND', to praise. PLAUD' IT, applause. OB SĒRVE', to notice.
 COM MĒND' A TO HY, † PLAUD' IT O HY, † OB SĒRV' A TO HY, *
 DIS PĒNSE', to deal out. EX CŪL' PATE, to clear. PRO HĪB' IT, to forbid.
 DIS PĒN' SA TO HY, * EX CŪL' PA TO HY, * PRO WĪB' IT O HY. †

TABLE XVII.

THE SUFFIXES *ITY*, *CY*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ITY, *CY*, *UDE*, *TUDE*, or *ITUDE* implies a state of being; or the quality or capacity of. *TY*, *ETY*, or *IETY* implies the same. The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. PŪ' TRID, corrupt; rotten. | 1. ŌB' DU RATE, hard of heart. |
| 2. PU TRID' I TY, † the state of being putrid or rotten. | 2. ŌB' DU RA CY, † the state of being hard of heart. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CŌN' EAVE, hollowing.	HŌS' TILE, opposed to.	DĒL' I EATE, nice; ten-
CON EĀV' I TY, *	HOS TĪL' I TY, *	DĒL' I EA CY, * [der.
CŌN' VEX, rounding.	SĒRV' ILE, slavish.	IN' TRI EATE, complicat-
CON VĒX' I TY,	SER VĪL' I TY, *	IN' TRI SA CY, † [ed.
SĒRVE, to work for.	SE CŪRE', safe.	VĀ' RY, to alter in form,
SĒRV I TUDE, *	SE CŪ' RI TY, *	VA RĪ' E TY, † [&c.
SĀFE, free from harm.	LOY' AL, faithful to law.	SĀTE, to fill to the ut-
SĀFE' TY, †	LOY' AL TY,	SA TI' E TY. * [most.

TABLE XVIII.

THE SUFFIX *OUS*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

OUS implies *containing*, or *partaking of*; *having*, or *consisting of*; *full of*; *belonging to*. *EOUS*, *IOUS*, *CEOUS*, *CIOUS*, or *TIOUS* implies the same. The primitives are *nouns*. The derivatives ending in *ous* are *adjectives*; those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*; and those ending in *ness* are *nouns*.

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 2, page 117.

¶ Rule 3, page 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. DĀN' ĠER, exposure to injury 2. DĀN' ĠER OUS, * full of or
or evil ; peril ; risk. partaking of danger.
3. DĀN' ĠER OUS LY, in a dangerous manner.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

FŪ' RY, madness ; rage.	ĖŌ' PĪ OUS, abundant ; plentiful.
FŪ' RĪ OUS, † FŪ' RĪ OUS LY,	ĖŌ' PĪ OUS LY, ĖŌ' PĪ OUS NESS,
HŪ' MOR, merriment ; wit.	TĪM' OR OUS, fearful of danger.
HŪ' MOR OUS, * HŪ' MOR OUS LY,	TĪM' OR OUS LY, TĪM' OR OUS NESS,
RĀN' ĖOR, deep-seated hatred.	VĒN' OM, poison ; spite ; hate.
RĀN' ĖOR OUS, * RĀN' ĖOR OUS LY,	VĒN' OM OUS, * VĒN' OM OUS NESS,
RŪ' IN, destruction.	MĀR' VEL, a wonder ; a prodigy.
RŪ' IN OUS, * RŪ' IN OUS LY,	MĀR' VELOUS, * MĀR' VELOUS NESS,

TABLE XIX.

THE SUFFIXES ABILITY, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ABILITY, IBILITY, ABLENESS, or IBLENESS implies the *quality*, *state*, or *capacity capable of being* ; and sometimes *fit to be* ; or *worthy of being*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives are *nouns* or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. COM PRĒSS', to press together. 1. AĖ ĖOUNT', to give a reason for.
2. COM PRĒSS' I BLE, † capable of 2. AĖ ĖOUNT' A BLE, * liable to
being compressed. give account.
3. COM PRĒSS I BIL' I TY, † quality 3. AĖ ĖOUNT A BIL' I TY, * the state
of being compressible. of being accountable.
1. COM MĒND', to speak in favor 2. COM MĒND' A BLE NESS, * worthy
of ; to praise. of being commended.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

AD MĪRE', to regard with esteem.	CHĀNGĖ, to alter ; to vary.
AD MI RA BIL' I TY, §	CHĀNGĖ' A BLE,
ĀD' MI RA BLE NESS, §	CHĀNGĖ A BIL' I TY,

* Rule 6, page 119.

† Rule 3, page 117.

‡ Rule 18, page 120.

§ Rule 1, page 117.

|| Ex. Rule 1, page 117.

ĖOR RŪPT', to cause to decay.	ĖON TĖMPT', act of despising.
ĖOR RŪPT' I BLE, *	ĖON TĖMPT' I BLE NESS, *
ĖOR RŪPT' I BIL' I TY, *	DE SĪRE', to wish for.
ĖE CĖSS', admission.	DE SĪR' A BLE NESS, ‡
ĖE CĖSS' I BLE, †	PRĖE' TICE, to do; to use.
ĖE CĖSS I BIL' I TY, †	PRĖE TI ĖA BIL' I TY, §

TABLE XX.

THE SUFFIXES DOM, HOOD, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DOM, HOOD, RIC, CY, or SHIP implies *jurisdiction; state; office; rank; skill*. AGE implies *the state of; the act of; cost of; place of; or collectively*. ISM implies *the doctrines or principles of; the practice of; state or condition of; peculiar to*. ICS implies *the art or science of*. FIC or IFIC implies *causing or producing*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. DŪKE, the highest order of nobility. | [a duke. | 1. VĪS' SAL, a slave; a bond-man. | [slavery. |
| 2. DŪKE' DOM, the jurisdiction of | | 2. VĪS', SAL AGE, * the state of | |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

PŌPE, the bishop of ĖLĖRK, a hired writer. HĖA' THEN, a pagan.
 PŌPE' DOM, || [Rome. ĖLĖRK' SHIP, [casks. HĖA' THEN I†M, *
 ĖĪRL, a female child. ĖOOP' ER, a maker of PYR O TĖĖH' NIES, the
 ĖĪRL' HOOD, ĖOOP' ER AGE, * art of making fire-works.
 BĪSH' OP, a spiritual ĖNEH' OR, to cast anch- TĖR' ROR, extreme fear.
 BĪSH' OP RICE, [overseer. ĖN' ĖHOR AGE, * [or. TER RIF' IE,
 ĖD' JU TANT, a military PŌRT' ER, a carrier. ĖA LŌR' IE, agent of
 ĖD' JU TAN CY, † [officer. PŌRT' ER AGE, * ĖA LŌ RIF' IE. [heat.

TABLE XXI.

THE SUFFIXES ATE, ERY, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ATE, when the termination of a *verb*, or when it changes a *noun* into a *verb*, often implies *to make*, or *to cause to be*; and in all cases the particle *to* precedes the defining word. But, when it is the suffix of a *noun*, it implies *one who*. ERY or RY implies *the art or practice*

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 13, p. 120.

‡ Rule 1, p. 117.

§ N 117.

|| Rule 2, p. 117.

¶ Rule 10, p. 120.

of; the place where; and sometimes a body of, or collection. OID implies having the form of; resembling. SOME implies somewhat; causing; tending to. WARD implies toward; direction.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. CON DENSE', to press together. 1. THIËVE, to steal. [stealing.
2. CON DEN' SATE, * to make dense. 2. THIËV' ER Y, * the practice of

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DO MĒS' TIE, tame.	GŪN, a kind of fire-ČÖR'AL, marine produc-
DO MĒS' TI EATE,	GŪN' NER Y, † [arms. ČÖR' AL LOID, † [tion.
O BLĪGE', to compel.	BREW, ²⁷ to make beer. WĒA' RY, tired.
ÖB' LI GATE, *	BREW' ER Y, WĒA' RI SOME, ‡
ÖR' I ĠIN, beginning.	BĀKE, to harden by ČŪM' BER, to overload.
O RĪĠ' I NATE,	BĀK' ER Y, * [fire. ČŪM' BER SOME,
ČÖL' LEĠE, literary insti-	HĒR' ALD, a proclaim- HĒAV' EN, place of the
ČÖLĒ' ĠI ATE, [tution. HĒR' ALD ER,	[er. HĒAV' EN WARD. [holy.

TABLE XXII.

THE SUFFIXES *ESS, INE, &c.*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ESS, INE, IX, RESS, OR STRESS implies a *female*. CLE, IOLE, ET OR LET, KIN, LING, OCK, ULE OR OULE implies *little; small; or young*. ER, when it forms the comparative degree of an adjective, implies *more*. EST implies *most*. ESCE implies *to grow, or to become*. ESCENT implies *tending to, or becoming*. ESCENCE implies *the act of, or the state of becoming*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. PRÖPH' ET,⁴⁶ a foreteller of events. 1. DRÖP, a globule of any fluid.
2. PRÖPH' ET ESS, a female prophet. 2. DRÖP' LET, a little drop.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

HĒIR, he who inherits. PĀRT, a portion.	SPHĒRE, ⁴⁶ a globe.
HĒIR' ESS, †	SPHĒR' ULE, *
HĒ' RO, a brave man. FLOW' ER, a blossom.	ĀN' I MAL, living being.
HĒR' O INE,	AN I MĀL' CULE,

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 5, page 118.

‡ Ex. 1, Rule 6, page 119.

§ Rule 3, page 117.

|| Rule 6, per

EĀ Ēe' Ū TOR,⁴⁰ he who BROOK, a small stream. BRIGHT, shining.
 settles an estate. BROOK' LET, BRIGHT' ER, [touch.
 EĀ Ēe' Ū TRIK,⁴⁰ * LAMB, a young sheep. ROUGH,⁴⁵ harsh to the
 HUNT' ER, one who LAMB' KIN, ROUGH' EST, [united.
 HUNT' RESS, * [hunter. DUCK, a water-fowl. GO A LESC', to become
 SONG' STER, a singer. DUCK' LING, GO A LES' CENCE, [better.
 SONG' STESS, [tumor. HILL, small elevation CON VA LESC', to grow
 TŪ' BER ELE, a small HILL' OCK, [of land. CON VA LĒS' CENT, †

SECTION III.

THE PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A PREFIX is a letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a root or primitive word, usually to vary its signification; as, *un* in *un kind'*, *dis* in *dis ā ble*.

For an explanation of the suffixes used in the following tables, see the tables under the preceding section.

TABLE XXIII.

THE PREFIXES *UN* AND *NON*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

UN, when prefixed to adjectives, participles, or adverbs, implies *not*; but, when prefixed to verbs, it implies *to undo* what has been done. *NON* implies *not*; *neglect*; *refusal*. The primitives are *verbs* or *nouns*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *nouns*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. AID, to help; to assist. [sists. | 1. MÖLD, to model; to shape. |
| 2. AID' ER, † one who helps or as- | 2. MÖLD' ED, † was modeled. |
| 3. AID' ED, was helped, or did help. | 3. UN MÖLD', to destroy the mold. |
| 4. UN AID' ED, was not aided. | 4. UN MÖLD' ED, was not molded. |

SPELL AND DEFINE

ASK, to petition.	SOIL, to dirty.	LÖCK, to make fast.
ASKED, ⁸²	SOILED, †	UN LÖCK',
UN ASKED', ⁸²	UN SOILED', †	UN LÖCKED', ⁸²

BLĒACH, to whiten.	TĪLL, to cultivate.	VĀIL, to cover.
BLĒACH' ER,	TĪLL' ER,*	VĀILED,†
BLĒACHED, ⁸²	TĪLLED,*	UN VĀIL',
UN BLĒACHED', ⁸²	UN TĪLLED',*	UN VĀILED',†
PĀY' MENT, act of pay-	EX IST' ENCE, being.	COMMĪT' TAL, a pledge.
NON PĀY' MENT, [ing.	NON EX IST' ENCE,	NON COM MĪT' TAL,

TABLE XXIV.

THE PREFIX *Mis*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

Mis implies *wrong*; *erroneous*; or *ill use*. The primitives are defined as *verbs*. The derivatives are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. RŪLE, to govern or control.
2. RŪLED,† *did* govern, or *was* governed.
3. *Mis* RŪLE', § to govern *wrong*.
4. *Mis* RŪLED', §† *did* govern *wrong*, &c.
5. *UN* RŪLED',† *was* not governed.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CALL, to name; to cry out.	As	SIGN', to appropriate; to appoint.
CALLLED,*	<i>Mis</i> CALL', §*	As SIGNED',†
<i>Mis</i> CALLLED', §*	<i>UN</i> CALLLED',*	<i>Mis</i> AS SIGNED', §†
UN AS SIGNED',†		
COUNT, to number; to reckon.	DI	RĒET', to order; to regulate.
COUNT' ED,†	<i>Mis</i> COUNT', §	DI RĒET' ED,†
<i>Mis</i> COUNT' ED, §†	<i>UN</i> COUNT' ED,†	<i>Mis</i> DI RĒET', §
<i>Mis</i> DI RĒET' ED, §†	<i>UN</i> DI RĒET' ED,†	<i>Mis</i> UN DI RĒET' ED,†
DĀTE, to note the time of an event.	EM	PLOY', to use; to keep at work.
DĀT' ED,†	<i>Mis</i> DĀTE', §	EM PLOYED',
<i>Mis</i> EM PLOY', §	<i>UN</i> DĀT' ED,†	<i>Mis</i> UN EMPLOYED', §
<i>Mis</i> UN EMPLOYED', §		
JŪDGE, to form an opinion.	IN	FŌRM', to instruct; to apprise.
JŪDGED,†	<i>Mis</i> JŪDGE', §	IN FŌRMED',
<i>Mis</i> IN FŌRM', §	<i>UN</i> JŪDGED',†	<i>Mis</i> UN FŌRMED', §
<i>Mis</i> UN FŌRMED', §		

TABLE XXV.

THE PREFIXES *PRE* AND *FORE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

PRE or *FORE* implies *before*; *previous*; *preceding*; *beforehand*. The primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives, having a prefix, or a prefix with a suffix, are also *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; but those ending in *ion* or *ure* are *nouns*.

* Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

§ Ex. Rule 14, page 120.

|| Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. DE TĒRM' INĒ, to form a decision; to resolve. | 3. PRĒ DE TĒRM' INĒ, to determine beforehand. |
| 2. DE TĒRM IN A' TION, ⁷⁹ * the act of deciding; or the state of being decided. | 4. PRĒ DE TĒRM IN A' TION,* act of determining beforehand; or a previous determination. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| E LĒet', to choose; to select. | MĒD' I TATE, to contemplate. |
| E LĒe' TION, ⁷⁹ PRĒ E LĒet', | PRĒ MĒD' I TATE, |
| PRĒ E LĒet' ED,† PRĒ E LĒe' TION, | PRĒ MĒD' I TA TED,* |
| IN STRĒet', to teach; to train up. | PRĒ MED I TĀ' TION,* |
| IN STRĒe' TION, PRĒ IN STRĒet', | EĀ ĀM' INĒ, to search into; to try. |
| PRĒ IN STRĒet' ED,† | PRĒ EĀ ĀM' INĒ, |
| PRĒ IN STRĒe' TION, | PRĒ EĀ ĀM' IN ED,* |
| OR DĀIN', to determine. | PRĒ EĀ AM IN A' TION,* |
| FORĒ OR DĀIN', FORĒ OR DĀINED', | CLŌSE, to shut; to finish. |
| FORĒ OR DI NA' TION, | FORĒ CLŌSE', FORĒ CLŌs' URĒ, ⁸⁰ * |

TABLE XXVI.

THE PREFIX *RE*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

RE implies again; or back. The primitives are verbs; and the derivatives, formed by means of the prefix *re* without a suffix, are also verbs; but those ending in *ion* or *ment* are nouns.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. COMMĪt', to intrust; to perpetrate. | 1. IN SPĒet', to look into with care; to examine. [ing into. |
| 2. COM MĪt' MENT, the act of committing or intrusting. | 2. IN SPĒe' TION, ⁷⁹ the act of looking into. |
| 3. RE COM MĪt', to commit again. | 3. RE IN SPĒet', to inspect again. |
| 4. RE COM MĪt' MENT, the act of committing again. | 4. RE IN SPĒe' TION, the act of looking into or inspecting again. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| AP POINT', to fix upon; to settle. | IM PRĪs' ON, to put in a prison. |
| AP POINT' MENT, RE AP POINT', | IM PRĪs' ON MENT, RE IM PRĪs' ON, |
| RE AP POINT' MENT, | RE IM PRĪs' ON MENT, |

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

EN LĪST', to engage in a cause.	ES TĀB' LISH, to settle firmly.
EN LĪST' MENT, RE EN LĪST',	RE ES TĀB' LISH,
RE EN LĪST' MENT,	RE ES TĀB' LISH MENT, [ly.
EN ĀET', to make or pass, as a law.	ĊON' SE ERATE, to dedicate solemn-
EN ĀET' MENT, RE EN ĀET',	RE ĊON' SE ERATE,
RE EN ĀET' MENT,	RE ĊON SE ERĀ' TION, †
IN STĀLL', to induct into an office.	IT' ER ATE, to utter a second time.
IN STĀLLA' TION, ⁷⁹ * RE IN STĀLL',*	IT ER Ā' TJON, † RE IT' ER ATE,
RE IN STĀLLA' TION, *	RE IT ER Ā' TION, †

TABLE XXVII.

THE PREFIXES *E* AND *EX*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

E or *ex*, sometimes written *eo* or *ef*, implies *out*; *out of*; *from*; or *beyond*. The primitives, as here given, are all *verbs*, except the *nouns*, *egress*, and the *adjectives*, *extinct* and *eccentric*. The derivatives ending in *ion*, *ure*, *ence*, or *ity* are *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>E DŪCE'</i> , to draw out; to elicit. | 1. <i>EX ŌN' ER ATE</i> , to free from blame. [freeing from blame. |
| 2. <i>E DŪCE' TION</i> , † the act of drawing out or eliciting. | 2. <i>EX ŌN ER Ā' TION</i> , † the act of |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

<i>E JĖST'</i> , to cast out.	<i>EFFŪSE'</i> , to pour out.	<i>EX TRĀCT'</i> , to draw out.
<i>E JĖE TION</i> , ⁷⁹ †	<i>EFFŪ' SION</i> , ⁸¹ †	<i>EX TRĀS' TION</i> , ⁷⁹ †
<i>E RĀSE'</i> , to rub out.	<i>EX ĖMPT'</i> , to free from.	<i>EXTĪNET'</i> , put out; dead.
<i>E RĀS' URE</i> , ⁸⁰ †	<i>EX ĖMP' TION</i> , ⁷⁹ † [out.	<i>EX TĪNE' TION</i> , † [out.
<i>Ė' GRESS</i> , a going out.	<i>EX ĤAUST'</i> , to drain	<i>EX TĪR' PATE</i> , to root
<i>E GRĖS' SION</i> , ⁸⁰ *	<i>EX ĤAUS' TION</i> , ⁸⁰ †	<i>EX TĪR PĀ' TION</i> , † [ter.
<i>E VŖLVE'</i> , to roll out.	<i>EFFŪLĖ'</i> , to send forth	<i>ĖS ĊĖN'TRĪE</i> , out of cen-
<i>ĖV O LU' TION</i> , †	<i>EFFŪL' ĖNCE</i> , † [light.	<i>ĖS ĊEN TRĪC' I TY</i> , †

TABLE XXVIII.

THE PREFIX *IN*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

IN, sometimes written *ig*, *il*, *im*, or *ie*, implies *not*, when prefixed to *adjectives* or *adverbs*; but, when prefixed to *verbs* or words derived from verbs, it implies *in* or *into*; *on* or *upon*.

* Rule 18, p. 120.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

§ Rule 12, p. 120.

The primitives are *adjectives* or *verbs*. The derivatives ending in *ity*, *ion*, or *ness* are *nouns*; and those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. PRÖP' ER, fit or suitable. [er. | 1. SNÂRE, to entrap; to entangle. |
| 2. IM PRÖP' ER, not fit, or not prop- | 2. IN SNÂRE', to catch in a snare. |
| 1. SE EÛRE', free from danger. | 1. SËN' SI BLE, perceptible. |
| 2. SE EÛ' RI TY, * state of safety. | 2. IN SËN' SI BLE, not perceptible. |
| 3. IN SE EÛRE', not safe. [safe. | 3. IN SËN' SI BLY, † in a manner |
| 4. IN SE EÛ' RI TY, * in a state not | not perceptible. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

LIT' ER ATE, learned; instructed.	RA' TIÓN AL, ⁿ pertaining to reason.
IL LIT' ER ATE, LIT' ER A TY, †	RA' TIÓN AL LY, LE RA' TIÓN AL,
RËS' O LUTE, firm; determined.	LE RA' TIÓN ÄL' I TY,
RËS' O LUTE LY, † LE RËS' O LUTE.	ÇAÜ' TIOUS, ⁿ extremely careful.
MÖR' TAL, subject to death.	ÇAÜ' TIOUS LY, ÇAÜ' TIOUS NESS,
MÖR' TAL LY, MOR TÄL' I TY,	IN ÇAÜ' TIOUS, IN ÇAÜ' TIOUS LY,
IM MÖR' TAL, IM MOR TÄL' I TY,	DE EÖ' ROUS, decent; becoming.
ÄET' IVE, nimble; quick.	IN DE EÖ' ROUS, IN DE EÖ' ROUS LY,
ÄET' IVE LY, † ÄE TIV' I TY, *	NÖ' BLE, of great worth; exalted.
IN ÄET' IVE, IN ÄE TIV' I TY, *	NÖ' BLY, † NO BÏL' I TY, †
LÏB' ER AL, generous; ample.	IG NÖ' BLE, IG NÖ' BLY, †
LÏB' ER AL LY, LIB ER ÄL' I TY,	MÏ' GRATE, to remove.
IL LÏB' ER AL, IL LIB ER ÄL' I TY,	IM' MI GRATE, IM MI GRÄ' TION, *

TABLE XXIX.

THE PREFIX *Dis*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

Dis, sometimes written *DI* or *DIF*, implies *separation*; *denial* or *not*; *off*; *depriving of*; *want of*; *out of*; and sometimes to *undo* what has been done. *Y* here implies *the state of being*.

The primitives are *verbs* or *adjectives*. The derivatives ending in *ed*, *est*, or *ing* are *verbs*, *participles*, or *adjectives*; those ending in *ion*, *ment*, *er*, or *y* are *nouns* or *verbs*; those ending in *ly* are *adverbs*.

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 8, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 2, page 117.

|| Rule 6, page 119.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. JOIN, to unite; to connect. | 1. O BLĪGE', to compel; to gratify. |
| 2. <i>DIS JOIN'</i> , to separate or sever. | 2. OB LI GA' TION, † the state of being |
| 3. <i>DIS JOINED'</i> , * was separated, &c. | compelled. [gratify. |
| 4. <i>RE JOIN'</i> , to join or unite again. | 3. <i>DIS O BLĪGE'</i> , not to oblige or |
| 5. <i>RE JOINED'</i> , * was joined or united again; reconnected. | 4. <i>DIS O BLĪG' ING LY</i> , † in a dis- |
| | obliging manner. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ELŌSE, to shut an opening. | AP PĒAR', to be in sight; to seem. |
| <i>DIS elŌSE'</i> , <i>DIS elŌSED'</i> , † | <i>DIS AP PĒAR'</i> , <i>DIS AP PĒARED'</i> , * |
| <i>RE elŌSE'</i> , <i>RE elŌSED'</i> , † | <i>RE AP PĒAR'</i> , <i>RE AP PĒARED'</i> , * |
| MOUNT, to ascend; to rise. | EM BĀRK', to go on board a ship. |
| <i>DIS MOUNT'</i> , <i>DIS MOUNT' ED</i> , * | <i>DIS EM BĀRK'</i> , <i>DIS EM BĀRKED'</i> , ⁸² |
| <i>RE MOUNT'</i> , <i>RE MOUNT' ED</i> , * | <i>RE EM BĀRK'</i> , <i>RE EM BĀRKED'</i> , ⁸² |
| IN TĒR', to bury in the earth. | ŌR' GAN IZE, to form properly. |
| <i>DIS IN TĒR'</i> , <i>DIS IN TĒRRED'</i> , † | ŌR' GAN IZED, † <i>DIS ŌR' GAN IZE</i> , |
| <i>RE IN TĒR'</i> , <i>RE IN TĒRRED'</i> , † | <i>DIS ŌR' GAN IZ ER</i> , † |
| A GREE', to be of one mind. | <i>RE ŌR' GAN IZE</i> , <i>RE ŌR' GAN IZED</i> , † |
| <i>DIS A GREE'</i> , † <i>DIS A GREED'</i> , † | LIKE, to be pleased with. |
| <i>DIS A GREE' ING</i> , † | <i>DIS LIKE'</i> , <i>DIS LIKED'</i> , ⁸² † |
| <i>DIS A GREE' MENT</i> , † | ŪSE, ⁴⁰ to employ; to consume. |
| BE LIĒVE', to trust in; to credit. | <i>DIS ŪSE'</i> , <i>DIS ŪSED'</i> , † |
| <i>DIS BE LIĒVE'</i> , <i>DIS BE LIĒVED'</i> , † | HŌN' EST, free from all fraud. |
| <i>DIS BE LIĒV' ING</i> , † | HŌN' EST Y, * <i>HŌN' EST LY</i> , |
| <i>DIS BE LIĒV' ER</i> , † | <i>DIS HŌN' EST</i> , <i>DIS HŌN' EST Y</i> , * |
| O BEY', to comply with commands. | RŌBE, to put on a robe; to dress. |
| <i>DIS O BEY'</i> , <i>DIS O BEYED'</i> , ** | <i>DIS RŌBE'</i> , <i>DIS RŌBED</i> , † |

TABLE XXX.

THE PREFIX CON, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

CON, frequently written CO, COE, COL, COM, or EOR, implies *with* or *together*; *joined with*; *in connection with*; *agreement*. SYN, sometimes written SYM or STL, implies the same. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives, formed by a prefix alone, are *nouns* or *verbs*; those ending in *ence*, *er*, *ion*, *ity*, *or*, or *ship* are *nouns*; and those ending in *ble* are *adjectives*.

* Rule 6, p. 119. † Rule 1, p. 117. ‡ Rule 5, p. 118. § Rule 13, page 120.

¶ Note, Rule 1, p. 117. ¶ Ex. Rule 1, page 117. ** Rule 4, page 118.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. DENSE, close; compact. [ness. 1. HÉR, he who inherits by law.
2. DĒN' SI TY, * the state of close- 2. HÉR' ESS, † a female heir.
3. CON DENSE', to force together. 3. HÉR' SHIP, the state of an heir.
4. CON DĒNS' ER, * that which con- 4. CO HÉR', an heir with another, or
densens. [condensing. a joint-heir. [heir.
5. CON DEN SA' TION,⁷⁹ * the act of 5. CO HÉR' SHIP, the state of a joint-

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- RE' GENT, one in place of a king. LŌ' EATE, to place; to settle.
 RE' GEN CY, † CO RE' GENT, COL' LO EATE, COL LO SĀ' TION,⁷⁹ *
 PRĒSS, to squeeze; to force. LĪ' GATE, to bind; to tie.
 COM PRĒSS', † COM PRĒSS' I BLE, † COL' LI GATE, COL LI GĀ' TION, *
 LĀPSE, to slip or glide. COM MŪNE', to have intercourse.
 COL LĀPSE', COL LĀPSED',⁸² * COMMŪN' ION,⁸⁰ * COMMŪ' NI TY, *
 FLŪX, a flowing. COL LĒET', to bring together.
 CON' FLUX, CON' FLU ENCE, COL LĒE' TION, † COL LĒET' OE, †
 PĀRT' NER, associate in business. COE RŌB' O RATE, to confirm, or
 CO PĀRT'NER, CO PĀRT'NER SHIP, give additional strength to.
 SYN' THE SIS, a placing together. COE ROB O RĀ' TION, *
 SYL' LA BLE, a letter, or letters ut- SYM' PA THY, agreement of feelings.
 tered by one impulse of the voice. SYM' PHO NY, agreement of sounds.

TABLE XXXI.

THE PREFIX AD, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

AD, frequently written AC, AF, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, OR AT, implies to; at; toward; near; or some addition. The primitives are defined as verbs. The derivatives are verbs, nouns, participles, or adjectives.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. JOIN, to unite; to link. 3. AD JOIN', to join or unite to.
2. JOIN' ER, † one who joins. 4. AD JOIN' ING, † joining to.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- CRĒD' IT, to believe. PER TĀIN', to belong. AL LŪDE', to refer to.
 Aē CRĒD' IT, AP PER TĀIN', AL LŪD' ED, *
 Aē CRĒD' IT ED, † AP PER TĀIN' ING, † AL LŪ' SION,⁸¹ †

* Rule 1, page 117.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 10, page 120.

§ Rule 13, page 120.

‡ Rule 9, page 119.

FIX, to fasten.	CÈDE, to transfer.	AN NÈX', to unite to.
AF FIX',	ÀC CÈDE',	AN NÈXED', ⁸²
AF FIX' ING,	ÀC CÈD' ED, † [to. AN NEX A' TION, ⁷⁹	
TÈST, to prove.	AFFLÏET', to give pain	ÀS CRÏBE', to attribute
AT TÈST',	AFFLÏE' TION, ⁷⁹ *	ÀS CRÏB' A BLE, † [to.
AT TÈST' ED, *	AFFLÏET' IVE, *	ÀS CRÏP TION, †
GRIÈVE, to give pain.	AD VÏSE', to give coun-	LÛRE, to entice.
AG GRIÈVE',	AD VÏS' ER, † [sel to. AL LÛRE',	
AG GRIÈVED', †	AD VÏS' O ER, †	AL LÛRE' MENT, †

TABLE XXXII.

THE PREFIXES *IN* AND *UN* IN CONNECTION WITH VARIOUS SUFFIXES.

IN or *UN*, in this table, signifies *not*; but neither one of them must be prefixed to the primitives, until some suffix is added. They are sometimes used interchangeably; but *in* is more common, in cases of this kind, and generally more elegant. With the termination *ed*, however, *un* must be used instead of *in*. We may say *un* con sòled', but not *in* con sòled'.

The primitives are *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*, or *adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. CÛRE, to heal; to restore to health; to remedy. | 5. IN CÛR' A BLY, † { in a manner that |
| 2. CÛR' A BLE, † that may be healed. | 6. UN CÛR' A BLY, † { may not be heal- |
| 3. IN CÛR' A BLE, † { that may not be | 7. CÛRED, † was healed or cured. |
| 4. UN CÛR' A BLE, † { healed or re- | 8. UN CÛRED', † was not healed or |
| | cured; was not remedied. |
| | ed or cured. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CON SÒLE', to comfort.	CON TÈST', to strive.	DIS CÈRN', ⁸⁵ to perceive.
CON SÒL' A BLE, †	CON TÈST' A BLE, *	DIS CÈRN' I BLE, *
IN CON SÒL' A BLE, †	IN CON TÈST' A BLE, *	IN DIS CÈRN' I BLE, *
UN CON SÒL' A BLE, †	UN CON TÈST' A BLE, *	UN DIS CÈRN' I BLE, *
IN CON SÒL' A BLY, †	IN CON TÈST' A BLY, *	IN DIS CÈRN' I BLY, *
UN CON SÒL' A BLY, †	UN CON TÈST' A BLY, *	UN DIS CÈRN' I BLY, *

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 11, p. 120.

§ Rule 2, p. 117.

CON SÖLED',*	CON TĚST' ED,†	DIS CĚRNEĎ', ⁸⁵ †
UN CON SÖLED',*	UN CON TĚST' ED,†	UN DIS CĚRNEĎ',†
CON ČĚIV', to think.	COM PĀRE', to like.	ČOR RŮPT', to vitiate.
CON ČĚIV' A BLE, *	COM PĀN' A BLE, *	ČOR RŮPT' I BLE, †
IN CON ČĚIV' A BLE, *	IN CON PĀN' A BLE, *	IN ČOR RŮPT' I BLE, †
UN CON ČĚIV' A BLE, *	UN COM PĀN' A BLE, *	UN ČOR RŮPT' I BLE, †
IN CON ČĚIV' A BLY, *	IN COM PĀN' A BLY, *	IN ČOR RŮPT' I BLY, †
UN CON ČĚIV' A BLY, *	UN COM PĀN' A BLY, *	UN ČOR RŮPT' I BLY, †
CON ČĚVĚĎ', *	COM PĀREĎ', *	ČOR RŮPT' ED, †
UN CON ČĚVĚĎ', *	UN COM PĀREĎ', *	UN ČOR RŮPT' ED, †

TABLE XXXIII.

THE PREFIXES *DI* AND *BI*, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DI implies separation; disunion; asunder; off; out of. *BIS*, commonly written *BI*, implies two or double. The primitives of the first column are verbs; those of the second column, nouns or adjectives. The derivatives are verbs, nouns, participles, adjectives, or adverbs.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. LĀC' ER ATE, to tear; to rend. | 1. FÖRM, shape; figure. |
| 2. <i>DI</i> LĀC' ER ATE, to tear asunder. | 2. <i>BI</i> FÖRM, having two forms. |
| 3. <i>DI</i> LAC ER Ā' TION, * the act of tearing asunder. | 3. <i>BI</i> FÖRM' I TĚ, † a double form. |
| | 1. <i>BI</i> FOLD, twofold; double. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

<i>DI</i> VĚST', to strip off.	LĀT' ER-AN, pertaining to the side.
<i>DI</i> VĚST' ED, † <i>DI</i> VĚST' URE, ⁸⁰	LĀT' ER AL LY, <i>BI</i> LĀT' ER AL,
<i>DI</i> GRĚSS', to leave the subject.	ČOR PŌ' RE AL, having a body.
<i>DI</i> GRĚSS' ING, † <i>DI</i> GRĚS' SION, †	ČOR PŌ' RE AL LY,
<i>DI</i> LŮTE', to weaken, as spirit.	<i>BI</i> ČOR PŌ' RE AL,
<i>DI</i> LŮT' ED, * <i>DI</i> LŮ' TION, *	<i>BI</i> MĀ' NĚUS, having two hands.
<i>DI</i> VĚDE', to separate.	<i>BI</i> ČÖRN' OUS, having two horns.
<i>DI</i> VĚD' ED, * <i>DI</i> VĚ' ION, ⁸² †	<i>BI</i> ĚN' NI AL, once in two years.
<i>DI</i> LĀP' I DATE, to fall apart.	<i>BI</i> PED, an animal with only two feet.
<i>DI</i> LĀP' I DA TED, *	<i>BI</i> NŌ' MI AL, consisting of two
<i>DI</i> LAP I DĀ' TION, *	<i>BI</i> ČÖL' ORED, of two colors. [terms.]

* Rule 1, p. 117.

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 13, p. 120.

§ Rule 9, p. 119.

TABLE XXXIV.

THE PREFIX *INTER*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

INTER implies *between* or *among*. *TRANS* or *ULTRA* implies *across*; *over*; *beyond*; *change of*; *through*. *CIS* implies *on this side*. The primitives are *nouns*, *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. JĪ' CENT, lying at length. | 1. AT LĀN' TĪC, the Atlantic ocean. |
| 2. IN TER JĀ' CENT, lying between. | 2. TRANS AT LĀN' TĪC, beyond the Atlantic. [across the sea. |
| 1. MA RĪNE', pertaining to the sea. | |
| 2. TRANS MA RĪNE', beyond the sea. | 3. UL TRA MA RĪNE', beyond or |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| WEAVE, to unite threads, as in cloth. | IN TER FĒRE', to interpose. |
| IN TER WĒAVE', | IN TER FĒR' ENCE, † |
| MĀR' RY, to unite in marriage. | IN TER VĒNE', to come between. |
| IN TER MĀR' RY, | IN TER VĒN' TION, † |
| PLĀNT, to cover in the ground. | IN TER RŪPT', to stop by inter- |
| TRANS PLĀNT', | IN TER RŪP' TION, ‡ [fering. |
| ĀL' PĪNE, pertaining to the Alps. | TRANS GRĒSS', to pass over or |
| TRANS ĀL' PĪNE, CIS ĀL' PĪNE, | TRANS GRĒSS' OE, ‡ [beyond. |
| LŪ' CENT, having brightness. | TRANS CĒND', to go beyond; to |
| TRANS LŪ' CENT, | TRANS CĒND' ENT, ‡ [surpass. |
| TRANS LŪ' CEN CY,* | TRANS CĒND' EN CY,* |

TABLE XXXV.

THE PREFIX *SUPER*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SUPER, *SUPRA*, or *SUR* implies *above*; *beyond*; *excess*; *over*; *over and above*. The primitives are *adjectives*, or *verbs*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*:

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. HŪ' MAN, belonging to mankind. | 1. MŪN' DANE, belonging to the world. [the world. |
| 2. SU PER HŪ' MAN, above what is human; divine. | 2. SU PRA MŪN' DANE, being above |
| 1. CHĀRĀZE, to load, as a gun. | 2. SUR CHĀRGE', to overload. |

* Rule 10, p. 120.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 6, p. 119.

§ Rule 13, p. 121.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ADD, to join or put to.	SU PER VISE', to oversee; to in-
SU PER ADD', *	SU PER VISE' ION, ⁹² † [spect.
SU PER ADDI' TION, *	SU PER VI' SOR, †
A BOUND', to be in great plenty.	MOUNT, to ascend; to rise on high.
SU PER A BOUND',	SUR MOUNT', SUR MOUNT' A BLE, †
SU PER A BOUND' ING, †	PASS, to move onward.
NĀT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰ according to nature.	SUR PASS', * SUR PASS' ING, *
SU PER NĀT' Ū RAL, ⁴⁰	SUR VIVE', to live beyond or longer
ĀN' ŌEL, a divine messenger.	SUR VIV' OR, † [than.
ĀN ŌEL' IŌ, † SU PER ĀN ŌEL' IŌ, SUR VIV' OR SHIP, †	

TABLE XXXVI.

THE PREFIXES SUB AND SUBTER, DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

SUB, sometimes written SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, or SUS, implies *under*; *below*; *subordinate*; *after*; *up*. SUBTER implies *under*. The primitives are *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *nouns*. The derivatives are *adjectives*, *participles*, or *nouns*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A QUĀT' IŌ, ⁶² living in water; watery. | 1. PĒND' ING, hanging; depending. [the water. |
| 2. SUB A QUĀT' IŌ, living under | 2. SUS PĒND' ING, hanging up or under; delaying for a time. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ĀS' TRAL, belonging to the stars.	FLŪ' ENT, readily flowing.
SUB ĀS' TRAL,	SUB TER' FLU ENT,
LĪN'' GUAL, ⁶⁸ pertaining to the tongue.	FIX, to fasten; to place.
SUB LĪN'' GUAL,	SUF' FIX, SUF' FIX ING,
MA RĪNE', pertaining to the sea.	SUS CEED', to follow after.
SUB MA RĪNE',	SUS CEED' ER, † SUS CEED' ING, †
TŪ' TOR, one who instructs.	SUP PŌRT', to sustain, or hold up.
SUB TŪ' TOR,	SUP PŌRT' A BLE, † SUP PŌRT' ER, †
ĒU TĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the skin.	SUF' FER, to feel or undergo.
SUB ĒU TĀ' NE OUS,	SUF' FER ER, † SUF' FER ING, †
TER RĀ' NE OUS, pertaining to the earth.	SUB' JU GATE, to bring under control.
SUB TER RĀ' NE OUS,	SUB JU GĀ TION, ⁷⁹ †

* Rule 13, page 120.

† Rule 6, page 119.

‡ Rule 1, page 117.

TABLE XXXVII.

THE PREFIXES *OB*, *RETRO*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

OB, sometimes written *OC*, *OF*, or *OP*, implies *against*; *toward*; *to*; *into*; *out*; *on* or *upon*. *RETRO* implies *back* or *backward*. *BENE* implies *good* or *well*. *MALE* or *MAL* implies *bad*; *evil*; *ill*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*. The derivatives are *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, or *participles*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. LI GĀ' TION, ⁷⁹ the act of binding. | 1. <i>OP</i> PŌSE', to act against. |
| 2. <i>OB</i> LI GĀ' TION, something of binding force on a person, as a duty. [mind. | 1. Āe' TION, ⁷⁹ state of moving. |
| 1. <i>OC</i> ēŪE', to meet or come to the | 2. <i>RE TRO</i> Āe' TION, acting backward or in return. [kind in act. |
| 1. <i>OF</i> FER, to present to or before. | 1. <i>BE</i> NEV' O LENT, well-wishing; |
| | 1. <i>MA</i> LEV' O LENT, evil-minded. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>OB</i> STRŪET', to hinder; to stop. | <i>OB</i> TRŪDE', to thrust or force upon. |
| <i>OB</i> STRŪE' TION,* <i>OB</i> STRŪET' ING, | <i>OB</i> TRŪD' EE, † <i>OB</i> TRŪ' SION, ⁸¹ † |
| <i>OB</i> STRŪET' ED, <i>UN</i> <i>OB</i> STRŪET' ED, | <i>OB</i> TRŪD' ED, † <i>UN</i> <i>OB</i> TRŪD' ED, † |
| <i>OB</i> SEŪRE', to darken; clouded. | FĀE' TOR, a deer of something. |
| <i>OB</i> SEURA' TION, † <i>UN</i> <i>OB</i> SEURED', † | <i>BEN</i> E FĀE' TOR, <i>MAL</i> E FĀE' TOR, |
| <i>OF</i> FĒNSE', moderate anger. | DĪE' TION, style; expression. |
| <i>OF</i> FĒN' SIVE, † <i>UN</i> <i>OF</i> FĒN' SIVE, † | <i>BEN</i> E DĪE' TION, |
| <i>RET'</i> RO SPECT; a review; a looking | <i>MAL</i> E DĪE' TION, |
| <i>RE TRO</i> SPĒC' TION,* [back. | <i>PRĀE'</i> TICE, customary use or ac- |
| <i>RE TRO</i> SPĒCT' IVE,* | <i>MAL</i> <i>PRĀE'</i> TICE, [tions. |
| <i>RET'</i> RO GRADE, going backward. | <i>MAL</i> <i>PRĀE'</i> TIC ING, † [with. |
| <i>RE TRO</i> GRA DA' TION, † | TRĒAT, to manage; to have to do |
| <i>RE TRO</i> GRĀD' ING, † | <i>MAL</i> TRĒAT', <i>MAL</i> TRĒAT' MENT, |

TABLE XXXVIII.

THE PREFIXES *DE*, *CIRCUM*, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DE implies *removing from*; *depriving of*; *down*. *CIRCUM* implies *around*; *about*. *ANTE* implies *before*. *POST* implies *after*. The primitives are *verbs*, *nouns*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

* Rule 6, p. 119.

† Rule 1, p. 117.

‡ Rule 9, p. 119.

§ Note, Rule 1, p. 117.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ÖX' YD ATE, ¹⁸ to convert into an oxyd; to oxydize. | 1. NÄV' I GATE, to sail on water with a ship. {round. |
| 2. OX YD Ä' TION, ⁷⁹ * the act of converting, &c. [ygen. | 2. CIE EUM NÄV' I GATE, to sail |
| 3. DE ÖX' YD ATE, to deprive of ox- | 3. CIE EUM NÄV' I GÄ' TION, * the act of sailing round. |
| 4. DE OX YD Ä' TION, * the act of, &c. | 1. AN TE ME RÄD' I ÄN, before noon. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| PÖP' Ü LATE, ⁴⁰ to furnish people. | RÄNGE, to place in order. |
| DEPÖP' Ü LATE, DEPÖP' Ü LÄTED,* | DE RÄNGE', DE RÄNGE' MENT, † |
| PÖ' LAR, pertaining to the poles. | CIE EUM VÖLVE', to roll round. |
| PO LÄR' I TY, † CIE EUM PÖ' LAR, | AN TE CÄD' ENT, what goes before. |
| DÄTE, to note the time of an act. | AN TE' RI OR, before in time or place. |
| AN' TE DÄTE, POST' DATE, | AN TE DI LÜ' VI ÄN, existing 'be- |
| PO SÄ' TION, situation; place. | fore the deluge. [ten after. |
| AN TE PO SÄ' TION, | POST' SCRIPT, that which is writ- |
| POST PO SÄ' TION, | POS TÄ' RI OR, after or later in time. |

TABLE XXXIX.

THE PREFIXES PRO, PER, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

PRO implies *for; forth; forward; out*. PER implies *through; over; by*. PRÆTER, EXTRA, OUT, or OVER implies *beyond; excess; too much; past*. The primitives are *verbs, nouns, or adjectives*. The derivatives are *verbs, nouns, adjectives, participles, or adverbs*.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. PRO JÄET', to throw out. | 1. LÄ' GAL, according to law. |
| 2. PROJÄE' TION, ⁷⁹ † the act of, &c. | 2. PER TER LÄ' GAL, beyond law. |
| 1. PRO TRÄET', to prolong. | 1. ÄM' BU LATE, to walk about. |
| 2. PRO TRÄET' OR, † he who prolongs. | 2. PER ÄM' BU LATE, to walk over. |

SPELL AND DEFINE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| PRO CEED', to go forward. | PRO PÄL', to drive forward. |
| PRO CEED' ÄD, † PRO CÄD' ÜRE, † | PRO PÄLLÄD', † PRO PÄL' ZER, † |
| PRO PÖSE', to lay before. | EX TEÄV' A GANT, beyond due |
| PRO PÖS' AL,* PROP O SÄ' TION,* | bounds; lavish in expenses. |

* Rule 1 - 118

† Rule 6, p. 119.

‡ Rule 2, p. 117.

§ Rule 5, page 118.

PEE CHÂNCÊ', by chance.

PEE VÂDE', to pass through.

PEE' FO RATE', to pierce through.

*NÂT' Ū RAL',*⁴⁰ according to nature.

*PEE TEE NÂT' Ū RAL',*⁴⁰

*PEE TER NÂT' Ū RAL NESS',*⁴⁰

OUT NŪM' BER', to exceed in number.

O VEE PÂF', to pay too much.

TABLE XL.

THE PREFIXES *MONO*, *POLY*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

MONO implies *one* or *alone*. *POLY* implies *many*. *OMNI*, *PAN*, or *PANTO*, implies *all*; *universal*. The primitives are *nouns* or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *SYL' LA BLE*, a union of letters.
2. *MON O SYL' LA BLE*, a word of one syllable.
3. *POL Y SYL' LA BLE*, word of many syllables.
1. *PŌ' TENT*, possessing power.
2. *OM NIP' O TENT*, all-powerful.
1. *THE' ISM*, belief in a God.
2. *PAN'THE ISM*, God in all things.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

CHRO MÂT' IE, relating to color.

MON O CHRO MÂT' IE,

TĒEH' NIE, pertaining to the arts.

POL Y TĒEH' NIE,

*OM NIS' CIENT',*⁷⁴ all-knowing.

POL' Y GLOT, of many languages.

POL Y PHŌN' IE, having many sounds.

POL' Y ZON, a figure of many sides.

OM NIP' IE, all-creating.

OM NI FÂ' RI OUS, of all varieties.

MON' O LOGUE, spoken alone. [ties.

PAN THE' ON, temple for all the dei-

TABLE XLI.

THE PREFIXES *UNI*, *MULTI*, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

UNI implies *one*; *MULTI*, *many*; *EQUI*, *equal*. *ANTI*, sometimes written *ANT*, and *CONTRA*, also written *CONTRO* or *COUNTER*, implies *against*; in *opposition*. The primitives are *nouns*, *verbs*, or *adjectives*; and the derivatives are the same.

Manner and Order of Forming and Defining the Words.

1. *FŌRM*, shape; model [same form.
2. *Ū NI FORM',*⁴⁰ having one or the spasm; fitful. [spasm.
2. *MUL' TI FORM*, having many forms.
4. *E' QUI FORM',*⁶² of equal form.
1. *SPAS MŌD' IE*, consisting in spasm; fitful.
2. *AN TI SPAS MŌD' IE*, opposing
1. *ĀRE' TIE*, lying far north. [tie.
2. *ANT ĀRE' TIE*, opposite the Arc-

SPELL AND DEFINE.

LĀT' ER AL, pertaining to the side.	Ū NI ēĒRN, animal with one horn.
MUL TI LĀT' ER AL,	E QUI LĪB' RI UM, equality of
ĀN'' GU LAR, having angles.	weight, force, &c.
E QUI ĀN'' GU LAR, [flowers.	CON TĀ' ĠIOUS, catching; infec-
MUL TI FLŌ' ROUS, having many	AN TI CON TĀ' ĠIOUS, [tious.
AN TĠG' O NIST, one who opposes	AN TI FĒ' BRILE, opposing fever.
another; an opponent. [words.	CON' TEO VERT, to argue against.
CON TEA DĪCT', to oppose by	COUN TER AC'TION, opposite action.

TABLE XLII.

THE NUMERAL PREFIXES DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

DEMI, HEMI, or SEMI implies *half*; UNI, *one*; BI, *two*; TRI, *three*; TETRA, *four*; PENTA or PENT, *five*; SEX or HEXA, *six*; SEPT or HEPTA, *seven*; OCTA, OCTO, or OCT, *eight*; NOVEM or ENNEA, *nine*; DECA, DEC, or DECEM, *ten*; CENTU, CENTI, or CENT, *one hundred*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

DEM' I QUA VER, ⁶² half a quaver.	SEPT ĀN'' GU LAR, having seven
HEM' I SPHERE, ⁴⁰ half a sphere.	angles. [and as many angles.
SEM' I CĪR CLE, half a circle.	HEP' TA GON, figure of seven sides,
UNI LĀT' ER AL, ⁴⁰ having one side.	Ōs TAG' O NAL, having eight angles.
BI DĒNT' AL, having two teeth.	NO VEM' BER, ninth month of the
TRI ĀN'' GU LAR, having three	Roman year, but <i>eleventh</i> of ours.
angles. [four angles.	DEE' A LOGUE, the ten command-
TET' RA GON, a plane figure having	ments, or the moral law. [years.
PEN TAM' ETER, verse of five feet.	CENT' U RY, ⁴⁰ period of a hundred
SEX ĒN' NI AL, once in six years.	CEN TĒN' NI AL, occurring every
HEX AG' O NAL, having six sides.	hundred years.

TABLE XLIII.

THE PREFIXES A, AB, ABS, &c., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

A, AB, or ABS implies *from*; *away from*; *separation*. A, sometimes implies *in* or *on*; *without*; *wanting*. EN, sometimes written EM, implies *in* or *into*; *to give*, or *to make*; and it also adds *intensity of meaning*. BE implies *nearness*; *to make* or *do something*; *intensity of meaning*. BY implies *aside*, or *private*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

A BRIDGE', to take from.	EM POW' ER, to give power to.
AB SEÖND', to flee away from.	EN RICH', to make rich.
A BÖARD', on board.	BE SIDE', at the side of.
A PËT' AL OUS, without petals.	BE SÖT', to make stupid.
A TÖN' IE, wanting tone.	BE RÄTE', to scold severely.
EN GÜLF', to draw into a gulf.	BY'-STREET, a private street.

TABLE XLIV.

THE PREFIXES ALL, AMBI, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

ALL implies *most*; *wholly*; *in the highest degree*. AMBI, AMB, or AMPHI implies *both*; *around*; *two*, *double*, or *doubtful*. DUO or DU implies *two*, or *double*. DIA implies *through*. DYS implies *bad*, or *difficult*. UNDER implies *below*; *beneath*; *subordinate*. WITH implies *opposition*; *back*; *restraint*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

ALL-CHEER' ING, most cheering.	DU PLIC' I TY, double-dealing. [ter.
AM BI DËX' TROUS, using both	DI AM' ETER, a line through the cen-
hands with equal ease. [ments.	DYS PËP' SY, difficult digestion.
AM PHIB' I OUS, living in two ele-	UN DER Ä GENT, subordinate agent.
AM BIG' Ū OUS, of doubtful import.	WITH DRAW', to take back.

TABLE XLV.

THE PREFIXES HYPER, HOMO, &C., DEFINED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

HYPER implies *over*; *excess*; *beyond*. HOMO implies *the same*, or *similar*. HETERO implies *contrary*, or *different*. JURIS implies *law*, or *legal right*. META implies *change*; *beyond*. NOCT implies *night*. PARA implies *contrary*; *beyond*; *by the side of*; *from*. PROTO, PRIMO, or PRIM implies *first*, or *original*; *chief*. SE implies *separation*; *withdrawal*. UP implies *aloft*, or *on high*; *sustaining*.

SPELL AND DEFINE.

HY PER CRIT' IE AL, over-critical.	NOCTIV' A GANT, roving in the night.
HO MO GË' NE OUS, of the same kind.	PAR' A MOUNT, superior to others.
HET E RO GË' NE OUS, of a different	PRO' TO TYPE, an original model.
kind or nature.	[of law. SE ELÜDE', to separate from society.
JU RIS PRÖ' DENCE, the science	UP LIFT', to raise aloft.
MET Ä MÖRPH' OSE, ⁴⁶ to change form.	UP HÖLD', to sustain or support.

PART IV.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING, WITH DICTATION EXERCISES.

LESSON I.

AIL, to trouble; a pain.
ALE, a malt liquor.
ÂIR, the atmosphere.
Ê'ER, a contraction of *ever*.
ÊRE, before, sooner than.
HÊIR, he who inherits.
ALL, the whole; total.
AWL, a shoemaker's tool.
ÂRK, a vessel; a repository.
ÂRC, a part of a circle.

AS CÊNT', an eminence; a rise.
AS SÊNT', agreement; consent.
ÂU' GER, a tool to bore with.
ÂU' GUR, to foretell by omens.
ÂTE, the past tense of *eat*.
EIGHT, twice four.
BÂD, ill; not good.
BÂDE, the past tense of *bid*.
BÂIL, a surety; a handle.
BÂLB, a package of goods.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — What can *ail* the boy? The *ale* does him no good. Arise, and breathe the morning *air*, *ere* the sun rises! Where'er I go, an *heir* I am. *All* shoemakers use an *awl*. Was Noah's *ark* like the arc of a circle? He had his father's *assent* to climb the steep *ascent*. If I ask him for the *auger*, will it *augur* ill success? The chestnuts he *ate* cost him *eight* cents. They reprov'd the *bad* man, and then *bade* him leave the house. I will be your *bail*. The merchant received a *bale* of goods.

LESSON II.

BALL, a spherical body.
BAWL, to cry aloud.
BÂRE, naked; uncovered.
BEÂRE, a beast; to suffer.
BÂR, an arm of the sea; a color.
BEY², a Turkish governor.
BÊ, to exist; to remain.
BEE, an insect; as, honey-bee.
BÊACH, a sandy sea-shore.
BEECH, the name of a tree.
BEAU¹⁰, a gallant; a lover.
BÔW, used to shoot arrows with.

BEER, a brewed liquor.
BIÊR, hand carriage for the dead.
BEET, a garden vegetable.
BÊAT, to strike; to outdo.
BÊLL, a metal vessel for ringing.
BÊLLE, a gay young lady.
BÊR'RY, a small pulpy fruit.
BU'RY¹¹, to inter; to cover.
BÏN, a box for grain.
BEEN¹⁵, the past participle of *be*.
BLEW²², the past tense of *blow*.
BLÛE, one of the primary colors.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Please toss me the *ball*, and do not *bawl* so loud. The man handles the *bear* with his *bare* hands. The *Bey* came in the ship which is anchored in the *bay*. You should *be* as busy as the *bee*. A beautiful *beech* stands near the *beach*. Her obliging *beau* can use the *bow* very skillfully. A brewer makes *beer*. He was borne on a *bier* to the grave. The gardener gave me a *beet*. Do not *beat* the horse. The *bell* is ringing. A young *belle* is often proud. A delicious *berry*. Where will you *bury* your friend? I have just *been* out to see your large *bin* in the barn. The wind *blew* the ship on shore. Our glorious old flag of red, white, and *blue*!

LESSON III.

BŌAR, a male swine.
 BŌRE, to pierce with an anger.
 BŌLL, the pod of a plant.
 BŌWL, an earthen vessel.
 BŌLE, a kind of fine clay.
 BŌLD, brave; courageous.
 BŌWLED, rolled rapidly, as a ball.
 BŌW, an act of civility.
 BŌUGH, the branch of a tree.
 BŌAKE, a kind of plant.
 BŌEAK, to part asunder.
 BŌEAD, an article of food.
 BŌED, produced; trained.

BŪR' ROW, a hole for rabbits.
 BŌR' OUGH, a corporate town.
 BŪT, more; except; only.
 BŪTT, to strike with the head.
 BŪ, near to; beside.
 BŪY, to purchase.
 BŪYE, a stopping-place.
 CŌIN, a man's name.
 CŌNE, a plant; a walking-stick.
 CŌLL, to cry out; to name.
 CŌUL, a membrane in animals.
 CŌAN' NON, a large gun.
 CŌAN' ON, a rule of a church.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The tusk of a *boar*. I can *bore* with an auger. Has flax a *boll*? Give John a *bowl* of milk. *Bole* has various shades of color. A *bold* soldier. He *bowed* the ball. *Bow* respectfully. What is the *bough* of a tree? *Brake* is sometimes called fern. Did you *break* the lamp? The poor boy is crying for *bread*. He is well *bred*. What animals live in a *burrow*? The inhabitants of a *borough*. The old sheep will *butt* the boy, *but* may not hurt him much. I passed *by* my uncle's house when I went to *buy* me a hat. Run to your *bye*. *Cain* was the first murderer. Give the old man his *cane*. *Call* the butcher to remove the *caul*. The roar of the *cannon*. It is an essential *canon* of the church.

LESSON IV.

CŌAN' VAS, coarse cloth for sails, &c.
 CŌAN' VASS, to examine; to discuss.
 CĒDE, to yield up to another.
 SĒED, to sow with seed.
 CĒIL, to cover the top of a room.
 SĒAL, to fasten with a seal. [room.
 CĒIL'ING, covering of the top of a
 SĒAL'ING, fastening with a seal.
 CĒLL, a small, close room.
 SĒLL, to part with for a price. [der.
 CĒS' SŌION,⁸⁰ a giving up; surren-
 SĒS' SŌION, the sitting of a court.

CĒNT, the 100th part of a dollar.
 SĒNT, ordered away; thrown.
 SĒNT, a smell; odor.
 CĪTE, to summon; to quote.
 SĪTE, situation; a building-spot.
 SĪHT, the sense of seeing.
 CĪWS, nails of a beast or bird.
 CĪUSE, a part of a sentence.
 CĪME, region; a climate.
 CĪMB, to ascend with effort.
 CŌL' ŌR, hue; tint; dye.
 CŪLL' ER, one who culls or selects.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — For what is *canvas* used? I will *canvass* the subject. I will *cede* to you the land, if you will *seed* it with grass. When will you *ceil* my room? He will *seal* the package of money. The *ceiling* of my room needs repairing. I am *sealing* the package. The prisoner's *cell*. Will you *sell* your horse? The *cession* of land was made at the last *session* of the court. Please give me a *cent*. He was *sent* to school. The *scent* of a flower. *Cite* the witness to testify in regard to the *site* for the school-house. The ship is in *sight*. The *claws* of a lion. Read the last *clause* again. In a wintry *clime*. Who will *climb* the hill of science? What is the *color* of your eyes? He is a *culler* of hoops.

LESSON V.

ĈOM' PLE MENT, a full number.
ĈOM' PLI MENT, praise or favor.
ĈORD, a small rope. [bestowed].
ĈHORD, harmony of sounds.
ĈORE, the heart or inner part.
ĈORPS, a body of troops, &c.
ĈOURSE, way; direction.
ĈOARSE, not fine; rude.
ĈOŭs' IN, an uncle's or an aunt's.
ĈOZ EN, to cheat slyly. [child].
ĈOTE, a sheep-fold.
ĈOAT, an outer garment.
DĀNE, a native of Denmark.
DEIGN', to condescend.

DĒAR, costly; beloved.
DEER, a kind of animal. [night].
DEW,²² moisture deposited at
DŪE, that ought to be paid.
DĪE, to lose life; to expire.
DŶE, to color; to stain.
DĪRE, dreadful; horrible.
DŶ' ER, one who colors.
DŌE, the female of the deer.
DŌUGH, unbaked paste.
DŪN, to urge for a debt; a color.
DŌNE, performed; finished.
FŌRT, a fortified place.
FŌRTE, a peculiar talent.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The ship has her *complement* of sailors. The lady received a *compliment*. He leads his dog by a *cord*. Do your voices *chord*? A worm is at the *core*. A *corps* of soldiers. Their *course* was due south. *Coarse* salt. Put on your *coat*. The sheep are in the *cote*. He is a *Dana*. Will you *deign* to listen to me? My *dear* boy shall have a tame *deer*. The *dew* is on the grass. What is *due* should be paid. The old must *die*, and the young may. The *dyer* will *dye* your cloth. A *dire* calamity. The young *doe* was frightened. We bake *dough*. I will *dun* him as soon as I have *done* the job. The *fort* is in our possession. What is your *forte*?

LESSON VI.

FĀNE, a sacred temple.
FĀIN, gladly; pleased.
FEIGN,¹ to pretend; to dissemble.
FĀIR, free from blemish.
FĀRE, price of passage; food.
FĒAT, an extraordinary action.
FEET, the plural of *foot*.
FREEZE, to congeal by cold.
FRIĒZE, a coarse woollen cloth.
FLĒA, a small insect.
FLEE, to run away.
FLOUR, the fine part of grain.
FLOW'ER, the blossom of a plant.

FŌRTH, abroad; forward.
FŌURTH, the ordinal of *four*.
FOUL, filthy; cloudy; wicked.
FOWL, a winged animal.
GILT, overlaid with gold-leaf.
GUILT, ill-desert; crime.
GRĀTE, a frame of iron bars.
GRĒAT, large in bulk, &c.
GRŌWN, increased in size, &c.
GRŌAN, a deep mournful sound.
HĀIL, to call; frozen rain.
HĀLE, healthy; sound.
HĀRT, a stag, or male deer.
HEĀRT, the seat of life; chief part.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — A *fane* for heathen worship. I would *fain* avert the evil. Do not *feign* to be what you are not. A *fair* apple. She paid her *fare*. He performed a *feat* on a rope twenty *feet* long. Will all fluids *freeze*? *Frieze* has a nap of little tufts. Catch that *flea* or he will *flee* away. It is first quality of *flour*. The *flower* has fragrance. Stand *forth*. Give me one *fourth*. *Foul* weather. A young *fowl*. I have a *gilt*-edged book. The criminal shows *guilt*. There is coal in the *grate*. A *great* army. He has *grown* rich. I heard a *groan*. The *hail* injured the grain of a *hale* old man. Who killed the *hart*? His *heart* has ceased to beat.

LESSON VII.

HARE, a small timid animal.

HAIR, filaments of the skin.

HAUL, to draw with force.

HALL, a large public room.

HEEL, the hind part of the foot.

HEAL, to cure; to restore.

HERE, in this place.

HEAR, to perceive by the ear.

HEW,²³ to smoothe with an ax.

HUE, a shade of color.

HIE, to go in haste.

HIGH, elevated; lofty.

HIM, the objective case of *he*.

HYMN, a sacred song.

HIRE, to procure for wages.

HIGH' ER, more high or elevated.

I, myself.

EYE, the organ of sight.

IN, within; among.

INN, a country tavern.

IN DITE', to compose; to dictate.

IN DICT, to present for trial.

ISLE, an island.

AISLE, a walk in a church.

I'LL, contraction of *I will*.

KEY, what locks or unlocks.

QUAY,⁵⁷ a wharf; a mole or pier.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Harm not the timid *hare*. What is the color of your *hair*? *Haul* in the seine. The lecture was in the *hall*. What will *heal* the chilblain on my *heel*? Just step *here* if you wish to *hear* distinctly. He will *hew* the timber with his broad-ax. A sky of purple *hue*. *Hie* to your work! Set your mark *high*. Who will join with *him* in singing the *hymn*? I will *hire* him if he asks no *higher* wages. I have one weak *eye*. He was found in a country *inn*. If you *indict* the prisoner, I will *indite* a plea in his defense. On a lone, desert *isle*. I'll walk up the *aisle* to my seat. This *key* will unlock the door of the store-house on the *quay*.

LESSON VIII.

KILL, to deprive of life.

KILN, for burning bricks, &c.

KNAVE, a dishonest person.

NAVE, the hub of a wheel.

KNEAD, to work or mix dough.

NEED, want; to lack.

KNEEL, to rest upon the knees.

NEAL, to temper by heat.

KNEW,²³ the past tense of *know*.

NEW, not old; recent; fresh.

KNIGHT, a champion; a title.

NIGHT, from sunset to sunrise.

KNÖT, the part tied; a knag.

NÖT, no; negation.

KNÖW, to have knowledge of.

NÖ, a refusal; not any.

LÄDE, to load; to freight.

LÄID, placed; stowed away.

LÄIN, the past participle of *lie*.

LÄNE, a narrow street or passage.

LÄE, a kind of gum.

LÄCK, to be destitute of.

LEAF, part of a plant or book.

LIEF, willingly; freely.

LED, conducted; guided.

LEAD, a soft, heavy metal.

LEEK, a kind of wild onion.

LEAK, to let out through a crack.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — "Thou shalt not *kill*." The *kiln* smokes. Never become a *knave*. Is this a hickory *nave*? I will stay and *knead* the dough if you really *need* me. *Kneel* before your Maker. The smith will *neal* the iron. He *knew* the carriage was not a *new* one. The brave *knight* travels in the *night*. She could *not* untie the *knot*. No one seems to *know* the stranger. *Lade* the ship. She *laid* her bonnet aside. It had *lain* there an hour when she walked up the *lane*. The varnisher is without *lac*; but he does not *lack* bread. I would as *lief* press this *leaf* as that. Who *led* you to the *lead* mines? A *leek* is a vegetable. This barrel will *leak*.

LESSON IX.

LĒS' *son*, a task; instruction.LĒSS' *en*, to diminish.

LĪE, a criminal falsehood.

LŪE, water drained through

LŌ, look! see! behold! [ashes.

LŌW, not high; humble.

LŌNE, single; solitary.

LŌAN, to lend; the thing lent.

LŌRE, learning; erudition.

LŌW' *er*, more low; to let down.

MĀDE, did make; finished.

MĀID, an unmarried woman.

MĀIN, chief; leading; principal.

MĀNE, long hair on the neck.

MĀLE, the *he* kind; masculine. [See.

MĀIL, bag for conveying letters,

MEET, to come together; fit

MEAT, flesh for food.

MĒTE, to measure; a limit.

MĒEN, external appearance.

MĒAN, base; to have in view.

MEWL,²² to cry, as a child.

MŪLE, a domestic animal.

MITE, a small insect or piece.

MIGHT, power; strength.

MŌAN, to mourn; to lament.

MŌWN, cut down, as grass.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have learned my *lesson*. Opiates *lessen* pain. Never tell a *lie*. Strong *lye* makes good potash. *Lo!* how *low* he has fallen! That *lone* stranger may have money to *loan*. A man of *lore*. *Lower* the life-boat! This young *maid* has made a dress for herself. What is the *main* question? The horse has a *mane*. A *male* animal. Has the *mail* arrived? Where shall we *meet*, and dine on roast *meat*? A judge should *mete* out justice to all. What do you *mean* when you speak of a gentleman's lofty *mien*? Do not *meul* as a child. I have no use for a *mule*. Give me just a *mite* of it. Strive to learn with all your *might*. I heard the *moan* of the man who had *mown* down the grass.

LESSON X.

MŌAT, a ditch for defense.

MŌTE, a small particle.

NĀG, a small horse.

KNĀG, a knot in wood.

NĀF, no; a denial.

NEIGH',¹ to cry as a horse.

NĪT, the egg of an insect.

KNĪT, to weave with needles.

ŌAR, a paddle to row with.

ŌRE, metal in a mixed state.

Ō' *er*, a contraction of *over*. [tion.

ŌH, or O, denoting strong emotion.

ŌWE, to be indebted.

ONE,²³ a single person or thing.

WŌN, gained the victory.

OUGHT,⁵ held or bound in duty.

AUGHT, anything.

ŌUR, belonging to us.

HŌUR, sixty minutes.

PĀIN, distress of body or mind.

PĀNE, a square of glass.

PĀIR, a couple; two of a sort.

PĀRE, to cut off the rind.

PEĀR, a kind of fruit.

PĀLE, pallid; wan.

PĀIL, an open vessel.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is there a *moat* around the fort? I have a *mote* in my eye. Is this your *nag*? He hewed off the *knag*. *Nay*, sir, the horse did not *neigh*. Destroy that *nit*. Have you learned to *knit*? Each one of us took an *oar*, and we rowed *o'er* the stream, to see the miner gather *ore*. *Oh*, how painful! *O*, you are very kind! How much does he *owe* you? Which *one* of the boys *won* the race? *Ought* I to pay *ought* for damages? *Our* children may remain an *hour*. If you will ease the *pain* in my head, I will set the *pane* of glass. I have a *pair* of shoes. This *pear* for me. The *pale* cooper made me a wooden *pail*.

LESSON XI.

PAN' EL, of a door ; a jury.
 PAN' NEL, a kind of saddle.
 PEACE, quiet ; freedom from war.
 PĒCE, a part ; a fragment.
 PEEL, the rind ; to strip off.
 PEAL, succession of loud sounds.
 PLĀIN, level ground ; clear.
 PLĀNE, to smooth with a *plane*.
 PLŪM, a kind of fruit.
 PLŪMB, perpendicular.
 PŌLE, a long, slender stick.
 POLL, the head ; place of election.
 PRĀY, to supplicate ; to implore.
 PREY², what is seized by violence.

RĀIN, water from the clouds.
 REIGN,¹ to rule ; royal authority.
 REIN, the strap of a bridle, &c.
 RĀISE, to lift up ; to elevate.
 RAZE, to subvert ; to demolish.
 RĀYS, lines of light from the sun.
 RAP, a quick blow ; to strike.
 WRĀP, to fold up ; to inclose.
 READ, to peruse.
 REED, a slender plant.
 RĒD, a color like blood.
 RĒAD, perused ; did read.
 REEK, to emit steam or vapor.
 WRĒAK, to execute ; to inflict.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Is the *panel* of a door like *pannel*, a saddle? I long for *peace*. Will you have a *piece* of pie? The *peel* of an apple. The cannons' *peal*. He lives on the *plain*. *Plane* this board. A delicious *plum*. Is the clock *plumb*? A *pole* ten feet long. What is a *poll-tax*? "Pray without ceasing." Lions watch for *prey*. A refreshing *rain*. His *reign* was short. Hold a tight *rein* on that horse. *Raise* that weight. *Raze* the city to the ground. The sun's *rays*. What means that *rap*? *Wrap* his cloak around him. We *read* books. That is *reed-grass*. It is a *red* rose. Have we *read*? Horses *reek* with sweat. Do not *wreak* vengeance on him.

LESSON XII.

RESt, repose ; to be quiet.
 WRĒSt, to take by force.
 RING, to sound ; a circle.
 WRING, to twist violently.
 RISE, origin ; ascent.
 RICE, an esculent grain.
 RĪTE, a religious ceremony.
 RĪGHt, conforming to law ; just.
 WRĪTE, to form letters with a pen.
 WRĪGHt, a name ; a mechanic.
 RŌAR, a loud continuous sound.
 RŌw' ER, one who rows.
 RŌDE, the past tense of *ride*.
 RŌAD, a public highway.

RŌE, the female of the hart.
 RŌw, to impel by oars ; a line.
 RŌTE, a round of mere words.
 WRŌTE, expressed by letters.
 ROUGH,⁴⁵ not smooth ; uneven.
 RŪFF, a frill for the neck.
 RŪE, an esculent grain.
 WRĪ, distorted ; turned one side.
 SĀIL, to move with sails, as a ship.
 SĀLE, the act of selling.
 SĒA, a large body of salt water.
 SĒE, to perceive by the eyes.
 SĒAM, the union of two edges.
 SĒEM, to appear.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — He needs *rest*. *Wrest* the sword from him. *Ring* the bell before you *wring* out the clothes. The *rise* of the river. *Rice* grows in warm climates. It is *right*. A religious *rite*. Mr. *Wright* will *write* in regard to it. The *rower* heard the cannon's *roar*. When I *rode* to town, the *road* was bad. My young *roe* died. I *row* for exercise. Some sing by *rote*. Who *wrote* this? The paper is *rough*. It is a lady's *ruff*. The low price of *rye* made him make a *wry* mouth. My *sail-boat* is for *sale*. *See* the ship on the *sea*. It is a handsome *seam*, but you *seem* ashamed of it.

LESSON XIII.

SEEN, beheld; observed.
 SCENE, a view; part of a play.
 SEINE, a large net for fishing.
 SĒN' IŌR,²⁰ older in age or office.
 SĒIGN' IŌR, a Turkish title.
 SHĒAR, to cut with shears.
 SHEER, pure; to turn aside.
 SHIRE, a county; a district.
 SLĀY, to kill by violence.
 SLEY,² a weaver's reed.
 SLEIGH,¹ a carriage on runners.
 SLĒIGHT, skill; dexterity.
 SLIGHT, to neglect; weak.

SLŌR, a kind of wild plum.
 SLŌW, not swift in motion.
 SŌ, thus; in like manner.
 SŌW, to scatter seed.
 SEW,²⁰ to join with a needle.
 SŌLE, bottom of the foot or shoe.
 SŌUL, the spirit; a person.
 STĀKE, a sharpened stick.
 STEĀK, a slice of fresh meat.
 STĀRE, to gaze; a fixed look.
 STĀIR, a step for ascending.
 STEEL, iron refined.
 STĒAL, to take unlawfully.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — I have *seen* a most beautiful *scene*. Are they fishing with a *seine*? The grand *seignior* is my *senior* in age. *Shear* the sheep. It was *sheer* carelessness. Which is the *shire*-town? "*Slay* and eat." I need a weaver's *sley* more than a *sleigh* to ride in. Those having a peculiar *sleight* for business sometimes make *slight* mistakes. He is *slow*, but sure. Is the *sloe* bitter? If it is *so* that you *sow* grain, how do you *sew* with a needle? My shoe has a double *sole*. Your *soul* is above price. A wooden *stake* and a sirloin *steak* are alike only in sound. Come down a *stair* or two, and not *stare* so at the people. I would not *steal* even a *steel* pen.

LESSON XIV.

STĪLE, steps over a fence.
 STĪLE, manner of writing; fashion.
 STRĀIT, a narrow pass; strict.
 STRĀIGHT, not crooked; direct.
 SŪM, the whole amount.
 SŌME, a quantity or part.
 SŪN, the source of light and heat.
 SŌN, a male child.
 TĀCKS, small nails.
 TĀX, impost; assessment. [ness.
 TĒAM, oxen or horses in har-
 TEEM, to produce; to be full of.

TĒAR, to rend; to lacerate.
 TĀRE, a weed; an allowance.
 TĒAR, water from the eye.
 TĪER, one of two or more rows.
 THĒ, a definitive adjective.
 THEE, the objective case of *thou*.
 THĒIR, belonging to them.
 THĒRE, in that place.
 THRŌW, to cast or hurl.
 THRŌE, extreme pain; anguish.
 TŌ, at, or arriving at.
 TOO, also; over; likewise.
 TWŌ, twice one; a couple.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — The steps of the *stile* are not sound. The *style* of your composition is elegant. Sail the ship *straight* through the *strait*. The whole *sum* was given to *some* brave soldiers. My *son*, "let not the *sun* go down upon your wrath." One paper of *tacks* is but a small *tax* on my purse. You have a strong *team*. The streets *teem* with people. How did you *tear* your dress? Deduct the *tare*. Shed not a *tear*. Man the upper *tier* of guns! Black are the heavens above *thee*. *Their* friend was *there*. *Thence* cut the anchor. Will nothing ease my *throe*? On my way to school, I was quite *too* much excited.

LESSON XV.

TŌW, coarse part of flax ; to drag.

TŌE, the extremity of the foot.

TŪN, a large cask.

TŌN, twenty hundred-weight.

TŪN, for the ashes of the dead.

ĒARN, to gain by labor.

VĀIL, a covering for the face.

VĀLE, a valley.

VĀIN, proud ; empty ; fruitless.

VĀNE, a weather-cock.

VEIN,¹ a passage for the blood.

WĀIT, to stay for ; to delay.

WEIGHT,¹ heaviness ; a burden.

WĀLE, a ridge on cloth or animals.

WĀIL, loud weeping or sobbing.

WASTE, to squander ; to destroy.

WĀIST, a part of the body.

WĀY, a road ; manner of acting.

WEIGH,¹ to find the weight of.

WĒAR, to have on the body ; to waste.

WĀRE, goods ; merchandise.

WEATH'ER, state of the atmos-

WĒTH'ER, a sheep. [phere.

WEEK, seven days.

WĒAK, not strong ; feeble.

WOOD, trees cut for the fire.

WOULD, the past tense of *will*.

YEW,²¹ a kind of tree.

YOŪ, the person spoken to.

EW, a female sheep.

DICTATION EXERCISE. — Save the *toe*. The soldier's *toe* is sore. Is a *ton* of wine worth more than a *ton* of coal? This *urn* contains his dust. Do you *earn* your living? A lady's *vail*. In a fertile *vale*. *Vain* man, be wise! What does a *vane* indicate? A pulmonary *vein*. *Wait* a moment, if you wish to know the *weight* of your wool. The *wale* on cloth. Hear the orphan's *wail*. *Waste* no time. A small *waist*. Step this *way*, and I will *weigh* you. I shall *wear* my new dress. He sells earthen *ware*. It is fair *weather*. Is this *wether* for sale? I shall return this *week*, if not too *weak* to travel. *Would* you like some *wood*? You can see the old *ewe* and her lambs near the *yew*-tree.

PART V.

PAUSES AND OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

1. The Comma [,] usually denotes the shortest pause.
2. The Semicolon [;] usually denotes a pause *twice* as long as a comma.
3. The Colon [:] usually denotes a pause *three* times as long as a comma.
4. The Period [.], at the end of a sentence, denotes a full stop.
5. The Interrogation point [?] denotes that a question is asked.
6. The Exclamation point [!] denotes wonder, surprise, or admiration.
7. The Dash [—] usually denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject ; but it is sometimes used in connection with another pause to increase its length.
8. The Marks of Parenthesis [()] are used to inclose an incidental remark, or some explanatory clause or sentence, which might have been

omitted without injuring the sense ; as, *Blessed are they (saith the Scriptures) that do his commandments.*

9. The Brackets, or Crotchets [] , are used to inclose some correction or explanation, or the subject to be explained ; as, *Her [Wisdom's] ways are ways of pleasantness.*

10. The Hyphen [-] is used to separate the syllables of a word, to mark the division of a word at the end of a line, and to join the simple parts of compound words ; as, *per-se-vere, lap-dog.*

11. The Apostrophe ['] denotes the possessive case of nouns ; as, *Jane's doll* ; or the omission of a letter in a word ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*.

12. The Caret [^] is used only in manuscript, and denotes where to insert what was left out by mistake ; as in *lov[^]ly. Knowl[^]edge pow[^]er.*

13. The Marks of Quotation [" "] denote that the inclosed passage is the language of some other person ; as, "*Blessed are the meek.*"

NOTE. A quotation within a quotation has only single points ; and the single points should be placed within the double ones.

14. The Index [☞] points to something of importance, and worthy of particular attention.

15. The Section [§] is used to divide chapters into smaller parts.

16. The Mark of a Paragraph [¶] denotes the beginning of a new subject.

17. The Asterisk, or Star [*], and some other marks, as, †, ‡, §, ¶, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet and figures, refer to notes or explanations in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

18. The Marks of an Ellipsis [—], or { }, or [* * * *], are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, or of words in a sentence, or of sentences in a paragraph.

19. The Diæresis [¨] is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to separate syllables ; as in *coëlesces*.

20. The Brace [}] is used to unite several words or lines, and to connect them with something to which they are all related.

21. CAPITAL LETTERS should be used at the beginning of every Book, Chapter, Note, and Sentence after a full stop ; at the beginning of all Appellations of the Deity ; at the beginning of Proper Nouns, of Common Nouns personified, and of all Adjectives derived from proper nouns ; at the beginning of Titles of office and honor, and of the names of Religious Sects and Public Bodies ; at the beginning of Nouns and other important words in the Titles of Books, and sometimes in the Subjects of Discourse ; and at the beginning of Direct Quotations, and of every line in Poetry. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, should also be written in capitals.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED,

A. or Ans.	Answer.	C. P.	Common Pleas.
A. or Adj.	Adjective. [Academy.	Cr.	Credit or Creditor.
A. A. S.	Fellow of the American	Ct., Cts.	Cent, Cents.
A. B. or B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.	C. W.	Canada West.
Abp.	Archbishop.	D. C.	District of Columbia.
Acct.	Account.	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.	Dea.	Deacon.
Ad. or Adv.	Adverb.	Dec.	December.
Adj.	Adjutant.	Del.	Delaware.
Admr.	Administrator.	Dept.	Deputy; Department.
Æt.	Aged.	Dft.	Defendant.
Agt.	Agent.	Dist. Atty.	District Attorney.
Ala. or Al.	Alabama.	Do.	Ditto or The same.
A. M.	{ Master of Arts; Before Noon; In the year of the World.	Dolla. or \$.	Dollars.
Am.	American.	Dr.	Doctor; Debtor.
Amt.	Amount.	D. V.	God willing.
Anon.	Anonymous.	E.	East.
Apr.	April.	Ed.	Edition; Editor.
Ark.	Arkansas.	E. E.	Errors Excepted.
Art.	Article.	E. G.	For example.
Atty.	Attorney.	E. I.	East Indies.
Aug.	August.	Eng.	England; English.
Bal.	Balance.	Esq.	Esquire.
B. C. or A. C.	Before Christ.	Et al.	And others.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	Etc. or &c.	And so forth.
Bp.	Bishop.	Ex.	Example; Exception.
Brig.	Brigadier; Brigade.	Exr.	Executor.
Cal.	California.	Feb.	February.
Capt.	Captain.	Fig.	Figure.
Cash.	Cashier.	Flor. or Fa.	Florida.
C. E.	Canada East; Civil En-	Fr.	France; French.
Chap.	Chapter. [gineer.	Fri.	Friday.
Cl. or Clk.	Clerk.	F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal So-
C. J.	Chief Justice.	Ga. or Geo.	Georgia. [ciety.
Co.	Company; County.	G. B.	Great Britain.
Col.	Colonel.	Gen.	General.
Coll.	College; Collector.	Gent.	Gentleman.
Com.	{ Commissioner; Com- modore; Committee; Commeree.	Ger.	German; Germany.
Cong.	Congress.	Gov.	Governor.
Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.	Gr.	Greek; Gross. [esty.
Const.	Constable.	H. B. M.	His or Her Britannic Maj-
Cor. Sec.	Corresponding Secretary.	H. M.	His or Her Majesty.
		Hon.	Honorable. [tives.
		H. R.	House of Representa-
		H. S. S.	Fellow of the Historical
		Hund.	Hundred. [Society.

Ibid. or Ib.	In the same place.	MS.	Manuscript.
I. e.	That is.	MSS.	Manuscripts.
Ill.	Illinois.	Mt.	Mount or Mountain.
Ind. or Ia.	Indiana.	N.	North.
Inst.	Instant ; The present	N. A.	North America. [wick.
Int.	Interest. [month.	N. B.	Take notice ; New Bruns-
Io.	Iowa.	N. C.	North Carolina.
Ir.	Ireland ; Irish.	N. E.	Northeast ; New Eng-
I. T.	Indian Territory.	Neb.	Nebraska. [land.
It.	Italian ; Italy ; Italic.	N. F.	Newfoundland.
J.	Judge.	N. H.	New Hampshire.
Jan.	January.	N. J.	New Jersey.
J. P.	Justice of the Peace.	N. M.	New Mexico.
Jr. or Jun.	Junior.	N. O.	New Orleans.
K.	King.	No.	Number.
Kan.	Kansas.	Nov.	November. [Providence.
Km.	Kingdom.	N. P.	Notary Public ; New
Kt.	Knight.	N. S.	Nova Scotia ; New Style.
Ky.	Kentucky.	Num. or Nos.	Numbers.
L.	Latin ; Lord ; Lady.	N. T.	New Testament.
Lat.	Latitude.	N. W.	Northwest.
L. C.	Lower Canada.	N. Y.	New York.
Legis.	Legislature.	O.	Ohio.
L. I.	Long Island.	Obj.	Objection ; Objective.
Lieut. or Lt.	Lieutenant.	Obt.	Obedient.
LL. D.	Doctor of Laws.	Oct.	October.
Lon.	Longitude.	Or.	Oregon.
Lond.	London.	O. S.	Old Style.
Lou. or La.	Louisiana.	O. T.	Old Testament.
L. S.	Place of the Seal. [quis.	P., pp.	Page, Pages.
M.	Meridian or Noon ; Mar-	Pa. or Penn.	Pennsylvania.
M. A.	Master of Arts ; Military	Parl.	Parliament.
Maj.	Major. [Academy.	Per cent.	By the hundred.
Mar.	March.	Phila.	Philadelphia.
Mass. or Ms.	Massachusetts.	Plf.	Plaintiff.
Math.	Mathematics.	P. M.	Postmaster ; Afternoon.
M. C.	Member of Congress.	P. M. G.	Postmaster-General.
M. D.	Doctor of Physic or	P. O.	Post Office.
Md.	Maryland. [Medicine.	Pop.	Population.
Mdle. or Mlle.	Mademoiselle.	Pres.	President.
Me.	Maine. [Sirs.	Prof.	Professor.
Messrs.	Messieurs ; Gentlemen ;	P. S.	Postscript.
Mex.	Mexico or Mexican.	Ps.	Psalms.
Mich.	Michigan.	Pub. Doc.	Public Documents.
Minn.	Minnesota.	Q.	Queen.
Miss. or Mi.	Mississippi.	Q. or Qu.	Question. [strated.
Mo.	Missouri ; Month.	Q. E. D.	Which was to be demon-
Mon.	Monday.	Q. E. F.	Which was to be done.
Mons. or M.	Monsieur.	Q. M.	Quartermaster.
M. P.	Member of Parliament.	Rec'd Pay't.	Received Payment.
Mr.	Master or Mister.	Rec. Sec.	Recording Secretary.
Mrs.	Mistress.	Ref.	Reformed ; Reformer.

Regr.	Register.	Surg.	Surgeon.
Regt.	Regiment. [lic.	S. W.	Southwest.
Rep.	Representative ; Repub.	T.	Town ; Territory.
Rev.	Reverend ; Revelations.	Tenn.	Tennessee.
R. I.	Rhode Island.	Tex.	Texas.
R. R.	Railroad.	Thurs.	Thursday.
Rt. Hon.	Right Honorable.	Tr.	Treasurer ; Transpose ;
S.	South ; Shilling ; Sign.	Tues.	Tuesday. [Trustee.
S. A.	South America.	U. C.	Upper Canada.
Sat.	Saturday.	Ult.	Last or The last month.
S. C.	South Carolina.	U. S.	United States.
Schr.	Schooner.	U. S. A.	{ United States of Am- erica ;
Scot.	Scotland or Scotch.		{ United States Army.
S. E.	Southeast.	U. S. M.	United States Mail.
Sec.	Secretary.	U. S. N.	United States Navy.
Sect.	Section.	U. S. S.	United States Senate.
Sen.	Senator or Senate.	U. T.	Utah Territory.
Sept.	September.	Va.	Virginia.
Serg. or Serj.	Sergeant.	Via.	By the way of.
Servt.	Servant.	Vol., Vols.	Volume, Volumes.
Sp.	Spain or Spanish.	V. P.	Vice-President.
Sr. or Sen.	Senior.	Vs.	Against ; In opposition.
SS. or Viz.	Namely or To wit.	Vt.	Vermont.
St.	Saint ; Street.	W.	West.
S. T. D.	Doctor of Divinity.	Wed.	Wednesday.
Ster.	Sterling.	W. I.	West Indies.
S. T. P.	Professor of Theology.	Wis.	Wisconsin.
Sun.	Sunday.	W. T.	Washington Territory.
Sup. C.	Superior Court.	Xmas.	Christmas.
Supt.	Superintendent.		

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin ; F., for French.

Ab in i' ti o, L. from the beginning.	Xn' i mus, L. the mind or intention.
Ad eap tãn' dum vtl' gus, L. to captivate the populace.	Beau ¹⁹ i dẽ' al, F. a model of beauty.
Ad fi' nem, L. to the end.	Beau ¹⁹ mĩnde', F. fashionable world.
Ad hĩm' i nem, L. to the man.	Bĩ nã fi' de, L. in good faith.
Ad in fi nĩtum, L. to endless extent.	Bĩn' mĩ', F. a jest ; a witticism.
Ad In' ter im, L. in the mean while.	Cã' sus bẽl' lĩ, L. occasion for war.
Ad lĩb' i tum, L. at pleasure. [value.	Cãrte' de vi sĩte', F. a small photo- graph picture fastened upon a card.
Ad va lõ' rem, L. according to the	Chef d'œu' vre, F. [shã doo' vr] a masterpiece. [movement.
ã lã Frãn' cãise', F. after the French	Cĩup de mĩĩn'', F. an unexpected
ĩl' i as, L. otherwise. [fashion.	Cĩup d'ẽ tã', F. a stroke of policy in state affairs.
ĩl' i bĩ, L. elsewhere.	Euĩ bĩ' no, L. for whose benefit ?
ĩl' ma mã' ter, L. a benign mother.	
A lĩm' nĩ, L. graduates of a college.	

De fâe' to, L. from the fact. [God.
 Dê' i grâ' tî à,⁷¹ L. by the grace of
 De jû' re, L. by right, or by law.
 De nô' vo, L. anew; again.
 Dê' o volên' to, L. with God's will.
 Dêr nier re sôrt', F. the last resource.
 Ea'' mässe', F. [äng mässe'] in a body.
 E plû' ri bus ù' num,⁴⁰ L. one com-
 posed of many; the motto of the
 êr' go, L. therefore. [United States.
 Ex ea the' dra, L. from the chair.
 Ex cêl' si or, L. more elevated; the
 motto of the State of New York.
 Ex of fî' ci o, L. by virtue of his of-
 Ex pâr' te, L. on one side only. [fice.
 Ex pô' se', F. an exposition; a recital.
 Ex pôst fâe' to, L. after the fact, or
 the commission of a crime.
 Fâe sîm' i le, L. an exact imitation.
 Fille de châss' brs, F. a lady's-maid.
 Gens d'ârmes',⁸⁸ F. armed police.
 Hâ' be as eôr' pus, L. a writ for de-
 livering a person from prison.
 Hye jâ' cet, L. here lies. [to fight.
 Hôrs de eôm bät', F. out of condition
 Hô têt' di eü', F. a hospital in Paris.
 In ês' se, L. in being.
 In stâ' tu quô, L. in the same state.
 In' ter nôs, L. between ourselves.
 In tran' si tiu, L. on the passage.
 Ip' se dîx' it, L. he said it himself.
 Ip' so fâe' to, L. in the fact itself.
 Jeû' d'es priû', F. [zhû de spree'] a
 witicism; a play of wit.
 Jû' re di vî' no, L. by divine law.
 Lâ' bor ôm' ni a vîn' cit, L. labor
 conquers everything. [tongue.
 Lâp' sus lîn' guæ, L. a slip of the
 Lû' sus na tû' ræ, L. a freak of nature.
 Mâg' na châr' ta, L. the great charter.
 Me mên' to mô' ri, L. remember
 death. [to tell.
 Mi râb' i le dîe' tu, L. wonderful
 Mô' dus o pe rân' dî, L. manner
 of operation. [little.
 Mûl' tum in pâr' vo, L. much in
 Nâ' îve te, F. unaffected simplicity.
 Nêm eôn, L. without opposition.
 Nê plûs ûl' tra, L. to the utmost ex-
 tent; nothing further. [or not.
 Nô' lens vō' lens, L. whether he will
 Nôn' cha lãnçe', F. indifference.

Nôn eôm' pos mên' tis, L. not of
 sound mind. [tral.
 Nôn l' quet,⁸² L. undecided; neu-
 On the quî vîve',⁸⁷ F. on the alert.
 O têt' pō ra, O mô' rês! L. Oh the
 times and the manners!
 Pâr nô' bî le frâ' trum, L. a noble
 pair of brothers.
 Pâ' rî päs' su, L. with equal step.
 Pâ' ter pâr' tri æ, L. father of his coun-
 Pêr eâp' i ta, L. by the head. [try.
 Pêr dî' em, L. by the day.
 Pêr sê, L. by itself. [body.
 Pôs' se eom i tã tus, L. an armed
 Pôst mōr' tem, L. after death.
 Pri ma fâ' ci e, L. on the first view.
 Prô bō' no püb' li eo, L. for the
 public good.
 Prô et eôn, L. for and against.
 Prô pâr' tri æ, L. for our country.
 Prô rã' ta, L. in proportion. [being.
 Prô têt' pō re, L. for the time
 Quâ' sî,⁸² L. as if; resembling.
 Quîd nûne, L. a newsmonger.
 Quîd prô quô, L. an equivalent. [igy.
 Râ' ra â' vis, L. a rare bird; a prod-
 Re chêt' chæ, F. nice to an extreme.
 Rq su mē', F. a summary.
 Sâng froid', F. [sâng-frwâ'] in cold
 blood; apathy. [out care.
 Sâns sôu ci', F. [sâng soo see'] with-
 Sê ri â' tim, L. in regular order.
 Sî' ne dî' e, L. without a day ap-
 pointed. [indispensable.
 Sî' ne quâ nôn, L. that which is
 Soî di sânt', F. [swâ de zâng'] self-
 styled. [in manners.
 Suâv i ter⁸⁶ in mô' do, L. agreeable
 Sûb jû' dî ce, L. under consideration.
 Sû' i gën' e ris, L. of its own kind.
 Sûm' mum bō' num, L. the chief good.
 Têr' ra fir ma, L. the solid earth.
 ū' srs⁴⁰ lo quên' dî, L. usage in
 speaking. [panion.
 Vâ' de mē' eum, L. a constant com-
 Ver bâ' tim et lit er â' tim, L. word
 for word and letter for letter.
 Vî' ce vêr' sa, L. the terms being
 reversed or exchanged.
 Vî' va vō' ce, L. by the living voice.
 Vōx pōp' ū li,⁴⁰ L. the voice of the
 people.

Letters.	Figures.	Numeral Adjectives.	Ordinal Adjectives.
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth

SPECIAL RULES FOR PRONOUNCING CLASSES OF WORDS.

EXPLANATIONS. By a *separable* prefix, we mean that part which may be taken from the primitive root, and leave a significant English word; as, from *impress*, *im* may be thus taken.

By an *inseparable* prefix, we mean such combination of a word, syllable, or letter with the *root*, that, as an English word, a separation of the parts would destroy the English signification of both; as, *depute*, which, in Latin, is composed of *de* and *puto*, but in English the parts may not be separated.

Penult is the last syllable but one; *Antepenult*, the last but two.

RULE 1. Words of *two* syllables, the *first* of which is a separable or inseparable prefix, commonly take the accent on the second; as, *de-base'*, *pro-claim'*; but, if the *first* syllable partakes of the *root*, the accent generally falls on the first; as, *urg'ent*, *tal'ent*.

NOTE.—This rule has an extensive application; and the main exceptions are found in those words which may be used either as *nouns* or *verbs*. When used as nouns, the accent, in most cases, rests on the first syllable; as, his *con'duct*; but when used as verbs the accent commonly falls on the second; as, to *con-duct'*.

RULE 2. All words of *three* or *more* syllables, ending in *ability*, *ibility*, *ical*, *ity*, or *ety*, have the *primary* accent, invariably, on the *antepenult*; as, *sens-i-bil'i-ty*, *e-co-nom'ic-al*, *cu-ri-os'i-ty*.

RULE 3. Words, ending in *tion*, *sion*, *ion*, *cious*, *tious*, *ciate*, *tiate*, *cient*, *tient*, *tial*, *tia*, *cian*, *cial*, *cia*, *ceous*, *geous*, *gious*, or *geon*, when pronounced in *one* syllable, take the *primary* accent on the syllable *preceding* those terminations; as, *con-fed-er-a'tion*. Nothing but *ity* after *al*, in words in *ion*, ever removes the accent; as, *nā'tion*, *nā'tion-al*, *nā'tion-al'i-ty*.

RULE 4. Words of *three* or *more* syllables, having the termination *cracy*, *gamy*, *graphy*, *logy*, *machy*, *metry*, *nomy*, *phony*, *pathy*, *tomy*, *thropy*, *lysis*, *ferous*, *gerous*, or *vorous*, take the accent on the *antepenult*; as,

a-na'to-my	ge-og'ra-phy	the-ol'o-gy	ar-mig'er-ous
an-tip'a-thy	de-moc'ra-cy	po-lyg'a-my	pes-tifer-ous
as-tron'o-my	ge-om'e'try	phi-lan'thro-py	car-niv'o-rous
a-nal'y-sis	the-om'a-chy	sym'pho-ny	herb-iv'o-rous

RULE 5. All words ending in *ics* (*pol'i-tics* excepted) are accented on the *penult*; as, *op'tics*, *me-chan'ics*.

RULE 6. Words ending in *ic* when a *suffix*, and with few exceptions when otherwise, are accented on the *penult*; as, *dra-mat'ic*, *al-pa-bet'ic*.

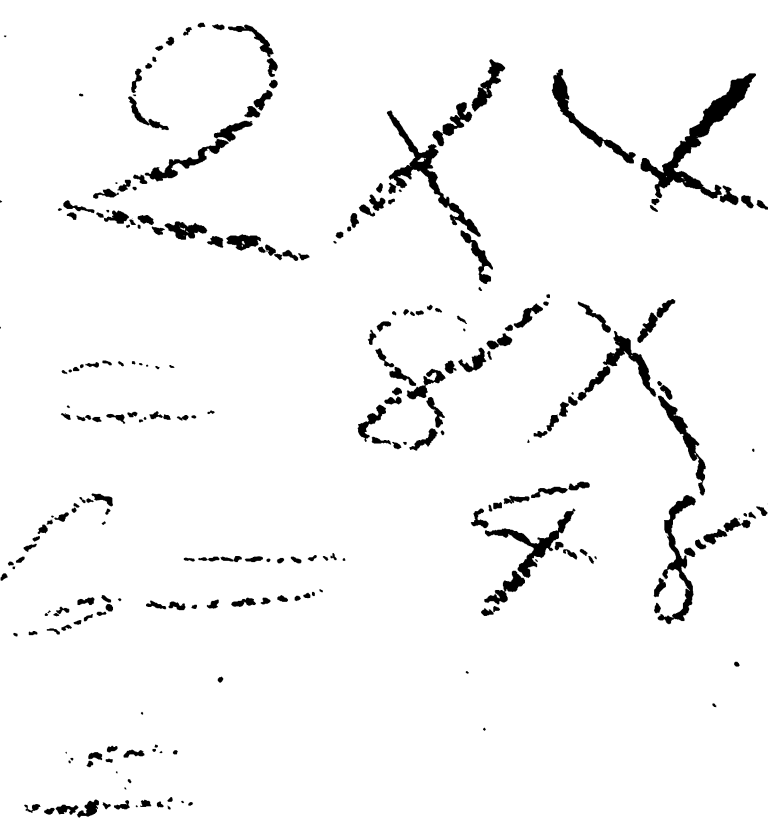
NOTE.—The suffix *ic*, when added to words of *more* than one syllable, except in six cases, always changes the place of accent; as, *meth'od*, *me-thod'ic*.

RULE 7. All words of *three* syllables in *able*, *ible*, *ably*, *ibly*, and all words of *four* syllables in *ableness*, *ibleness*, are accented on the *first*; as, *blām'a-ble*, *mōv'a-ble-ness*.

RULE 8. All words in *tive* preceded by a single consonant, *mp*, or *nc*, and all words in *ive* preceded by *s* or *c*, (except *sub'stan-tive* and *ad'jec-tive*), are accented on the *penult*; as, *re-ten'tive*, *com-pre-hen'sive*.

RULE 9. All words of *three* syllables in *ary* and *ory* (except *ca-na'ry* and *va-ga'ry*) are accented on the *first*; as, *sal'a-ry*, *mem'o-ry*.

RULE 10. All words of more than *two* syllables in *fy* invariably take the accent on the *antepenult*; as, *glo'ri-fy*, *per-son'i-fy*.



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